SEPTEMBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3092.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1789.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 24, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Saturday, the 5th day of September next. at 7 o'clock in the evening---A certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, and fronting on the river Delaware, containing in breadth 25 feet, and in length (excluſive of a certain ſtreet or way about 60 feet wide) 200 feet; bounded ſouthward and weſtward by land belonging to the heirs of Thomas Maſters, deceaſed; northward by ground late of Richard Tyſon, deceaſed (now of John Meſſmer) and eaſtward by the river Delaware aforeſaid; (excepting thereout the aforeſaid road). Taken in execution as the property late of Richard Tyſon, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 24, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Saturday, the 5th day of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening---A valuable lot of ground in Gray's alley, being 38 feet front on ſaid alley, and in depth 50 feet and 6 inches; bounded ſouth by ſaid alley, and on the north and ſouth by ground of George Gray and John Dickinſon, on which are two brick meſſuages, and a brick bake-houſe; ſubject to a ground rent of £ 7 per annum.

Alſo a tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, adjoining lands late of Dr. Thomas Bond, deceaſed, beginning at a ſtone a corner of Henry Ceſs's land; thence by land late of Iſaac Norris, deceaſed, north 27 degrees weſt 138 perches and 7-10ths of a perch to a ſtone corner of Thomas Bond's land; thence by the ſame ſouth 51 degrees and a half weſt 53 perches to a ſtake a corner; thence ſouth 68 degrees and a half eaſt, 13 perches to a ſtake; thence ſtill by the ſaid Thomas Bond's land ſouth 29 degrees and a half eaſt, 99 perches to a ſtake corner of ſaid Henry Ceſs's land; thence by the ſame ſouth 72 degrees and a half eaſt, 56 perches and a half, to the place of beginning, containing 30 acres, (more or leſs). Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Dr. Thomas Bond, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 24, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in Second ſtreet, on Saturday the 5th day of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick houſe, a brick kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet from the river Delaware, between Race and Arch-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on ſaid Second-ſtreet, about 17 feet, and in length or depth 65 feet, bounded northward by ground of Frederick Khul, weſtward by ground of John Rouſh, ſouthward by ground of John Roop, and eaſtward by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to

This is an excellent ſtand for public buſineſs. Taken in execution and to be ſold as late the property of John Genſell, deceaſed, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 28, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 8th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of William Roberts, at Buſſeltown, inn-holder, a certain two ſtory ſtone meſſuage, ſtone kitchen, and plantation or tract of land; ſituate, lying and being in the townſhip of Lower Dublin, and county of Philadelphia, and on the north ſide of the great road leading from Buſſeltown to Robert Lewis's mill, adjoining lands of William Roberts, Jacob Duffield, and others, containing about 100 acres, with the improvements and appurtenances; about 11 miles from this city. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Enoch Northrop, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 26, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in Second ſtreet, on Tueſday, the 8th of September next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain valuable plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Kingſeſſing townſhip, and county of Philadelphia, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, about five miles from the city; containing between 60 and 70 acres; 16 of which are woodland, well timbered, about ſix acres thereof marſh meadow, the remainder in high order for tillage or paſture, conſiderable part having been ſown with clover, on which is a good two ſtory brick manſion houſe, 48 by 20 feet, a pump of good water near the door, a large barn 40 by 50 feet, with ſtabling underneath for upwards of 30 head of cattle, a two ſtory brick and ſtone ſpring houſe, over a ſpring of excellent water, iſſuing out of a rock, a convenient ſtone hog houſe and pen, a bearing orchard of between 2 and 300 apple trees, and commands a beautiful view of the rivers Delaware, and Schuylkill, and the city; bounded by lands of Stephen Paſchall, Samuel Gibſon, Edward Laſkey, and the great road leading from Philadelphia to Maryland, &c. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Nathan Gibſon, Eſquire, by

JAMES ASH. Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 26, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Tueſday, the 8th day of September next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory frame meſſuage and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Eighth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between Arch and Market-ſtreets; containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 131 feet; bounded on the ſouth by the next deſcribed lot, on the north by ground of Andrew Bandeſh, on the weſt by Eighth-ſtreet aforeſaid, and on the eaſt by ground of Hen-Sickle; ſubject to a ground rent of £ 5 per annum.

Alſo a certain frame ſhop and lot of ground, adjoining the above deſcribed lot; containing in front about 20 feet, and in length or depth 131 feet; bounded on the weſt by Eighth-ſtreet, on the ſouth by ground of Robert E. Pine, on the north by the above lot, and on the eaſt by Henry Sickle. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Chriſtian Schaffer, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

RAN away on the 17th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield, Cheſter county, a ſervant girl, named Mary Burd, between 16 and 17 years of age, dark complexion, ſhe took ſeveral clothes with her, that her dreſs cannot be particularly deſcribed. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, and brings her to her maſter, ſhall have Six-pence reward, paid by

Auguſt 22, 1789. § HUGH LOWNES.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

THURSDAY, Auguſt 20, 1789.

Mr. Goodhue introduced the following reſolution, which was read and laid on the table, viz. That the Preſident of the Senate, and Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, do adjourn the reſpective Houſes of Congreſs on the day of September next, to meet on the firſt Monday of December next.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing that the Preſident approved of the act, entituled "An act for providing for the expences which may attend negociations with the Indian tribes, and the appointment of commiſſioners for managing the ſame," and had affixed his ſignature thereon.

In committee of the whole.

The ſubject of amendments reſumed.

Mr. Ames's propoſition was taken up. Five or ſix other gentlemen brought in propoſitions on the ſame point; and the whole, by mutual conſent, were laid on the table. The Houſe then proceded to the third amendment, and agreed to the ſame.

The fourth amendment, on motion of Mr. Ames, was altered, ſo as to read, "Congreſs ſhall make no law eſtabliſhing religion, or to prevent the free exerciſe thereof; or to infringe the rights of conſcience." This was adopted.

The fifth amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Scott objected to the clauſe in the ſixth amendment, "No perſon religiouſly ſcrupulous ſhall be compelled to bear arms." He ſaid, if this becomes part of the conſtitution, we can neither call upon ſuch perſons for ſervices nor an equivalent: it is attended with ſtill further difficulties, for you can never depend upon your militia. This will lead to the violation of another article in the conſtitution, which ſecures to the people the right of keeping arms, as in this caſe you muſt have recourſe to a ſtanding army. I conceive it is a matter of legiſlative right altogether. I know there are many ſects religiouſly ſcrupulous in this reſpect: I am not for abridging them of any indulgence by law; my deſign is to guard againſt thoſe who are of no religion. It is ſaid that religion is on the decline; if this is the caſe, it is an argument in my favor; for when the time comes that there is no religion, perſons will more generally have recourſe to theſe pretexts to get excuſed.

Mr. Boudinot ſaid that the proviſion in the clauſe, or ſomething like it, appeared to be neceſſary. What dependence can be placed in men who are conſcientious in this reſpect? Or what juſtice can there be in compelling them to bear arms, when, if they are honeſt men they would rather die than uſe them. He then adverted to ſeveral inſtances of oppreſſion in the caſe which occured during the war. In forming a militia we ought to calculate for an effectual defence, and not compel characters of this deſcription to bear arms. I wiſh that in eſtabliſhing this government we may be careful to let every perſon know that we will not interfere with any perſon's particular religious profeſſion. If we ſtrike out this clauſe, we ſhall lead ſuch perſons to conclude that we mean to compel them to bear arms.

Mr. Vining and Mr. Jackſon ſpake upon the queſtion. The words "in perſon" were added after the word "arms," and the amendment was adopted.

The 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th amendments, without any material alterations, were agreed to.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Auguſt 21, 1789.

The order of the day, on amendments to the conſtitution, 15th amendment under conſideration.

Mr. Gerry moved to ſtrike out theſe words, "public danger," to inſert "foreign invaſion." This was negatived. It was then moved to ſtrike out the laſt clauſe, "and if it be committed, &c." to the end. This motion obtained, and the amendment as it then ſtood was adopted.

16th and 17th amendments were accepted, without alterations.

18th amendment. In this Mr. Gerry propoſed to inſert the word "expreſly" after the word "powers." This being objected to, the ayes and noes were called for on the queſtion; and there appeared for the affirmative 17----for the negative 32----majority 14. So the queſtion was loſt.

19th amendment. Mr. Sherman moved that after the words "prohibited by it to the" "government of the United," and after the words "reſerved to the" individuals, ſhould be inſerted. This motion was acceded to, and the clauſe was then adopted.

The report of the committee being gone thro', Mr. Burke introduced the following amendment, viz. "Congreſs ſhall not alter, modify, or interfere in the times, places, or manner of electing Senators or Repreſentatives of the United States, except when any ſtate ſhall refuſe, or neglect, or be unable, from actual invaſion or rebellion, to make ſuch election." This brought on a debate, and the ayes and noes being called, there appeared for the affirmative 23----for the negative 28---majority againſt the propoſition 5.

The conſideration of the amendment, which was poſtponed yeſterday, was then reſumed.

A variety of propoſitions were read, and, on the queſtions being taken, were negatived.

The following in ſubſtance, introduced by Mr. Smith (S. C.) was adopted, viz. After the firſt enumeration, there ſhall be one Repreſentative to every 30,000 inhabitants, till the number ſhall amount to 100; after which the proportion ſhall be ſo regulated by Congreſs, that there ſhall be one to every 40,000, till the number amounts to 200; after which the number ſhall not be encreaſed at a leſs rate than one for every 50,000. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, Auguſt 22, 1789.

Repreſentations from the citizens of Trenton, in New-Jerſey, York-Town and Lancaſter in Pennſylvania, were preſented to the Houſe, ſtating the advantages they poſſeſs in ſoil, climate, ſituation, population, cultivation, and buildings; and preferring their reſpective towns, with the circumjacent territory, of ten miles, to Congreſs for the permanent ſeat of the fœderal government.

The Houſe then went into the conſideration of amendments; Mr. Tucker moved to add an amendment recommended by the ſtate of South-Carolina, reſpecting direct taxes, ſtipulating that Congreſs ſhould firſt make requiſitions on the ſtates reſpectively, before they attempt to obtain revenue in that way.

Mr. Stone made a motion that this propoſition ſhould lie on the table; this was negatived. Mr. Partridge then moved the previous queſtion; which was alſo negatived. On the main queſtion to agree to the propoſition, the yeas and nays were called by Mr. Livermore, who being ſupported by a conſtitutional number, they were taken, and were Ayes 9---Noes 39.

So it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Tucker then preſented another amendment from thoſe recommended by the ſtate of South-Carolina, to ſtrike out in art. 3, ſect. 1, "Inferior court" and inſert "Court of Admiralty" this was negatived.

Mr. Gerry propoſed an amendment, that Congreſs ſhould never eſtabliſh a company of merchants with excluſive privileges of commerce; this was negatived.

Mr. Gerry offered another propoſition, to prohibit the officers of the general government from accepting any title of nobility from any foreign king, prince, potentate, &c. which was negatived.

MONDAY, Auguſt 24, 1789.

Mr. Carroll preſented the memorial of the merchants of George-Town, Patowmack, praying a repeal of part of the collection law.

The report of the committee on the ſubject of adjournment was taken up for a ſecond reading, and, after ſome deſultory converſation, it was agreed that the Houſe ſhould adjourn (if the Senate concur therein) on the 22d day of next September, to meet again the firſt Monday in December.

Mr. Fitzſimons, of the committee appointed to bring in a bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the officers in the executive departments, brought in a report, which was read the firſt time.

The amendments of the Senate to the treaſury bill, reſpecting the removability of the Secretary by the Preſident, was conſidered; and, on motion of Mr. Vining, the Houſe adhered to their diſagreement againſt the amendment propoſed by the Senate.

On motion, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the bill for eſtabliſhing the judicial courts of the United States.

Some ſmall alteration in the language of the firſt clauſe was moved for and agreed to.

Mr. Tucker moved to ſtrike out the whole of the ſecond clauſe, dividing the United States into thirteen diſtricts.

Mr. Livermore moved to ſtrike out the third clauſe, which eſtabliſhes diſtrict judges and diſtrict courts; and ſupported his his motion by arguments, tending to ſhew that ſuch a regulation was expenſive and unneceſſary: They were expenſive, by reaſon of the long ſuite of ſalary officers attending on ſuch an eſtabliſhment, the occaſion for public buildings, ſuch as court houſes and gaols, all of which muſt be erected: they were unneceſſary, becauſe juſtice could be (as indeed was the caſe at preſent) as well adminiſtered in the ſtate courts as in the diſtrict courts; but if there was apprehenſions of partiality in their deciſions, it was to be remembered that the adjudications are ſubject to appeal and reviſion in the fœderal ſupreme court, which in his opinion afforded ſufficient ſecurity.

He moreover ſaid the eſtabliſhment was invidious, and tending to blow the coals of civil war; two jarring juriſdictions, a ſubverſion of the old ſyſtem of juriſprudence, could never be agreeable to the people of America, who did not view courts of juſtice, and the officers connected with them, in the moſt favourable light. What would they think of ſuch heterogeneous eſtabliſhments? He begged gentlemen to conſider this point thoroughly before they make a deciſion, for much depended thereon,

The committee roſe without coming to any further reſolution.

Then the Houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, Auguſt 25, 1789.

The bill eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the officers in the executive department, was read a ſecond time, and made the order of the day on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Goodhue, the Houſe agreed to take up on Monday next the report of the committee relative to the Jerſey election.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee on the bill to provide for the ſafe keeping of the acts, records and ſeal of the United States, for the publication of the acts of Congreſs, for the authentication of records, the cuſtody of the ſeal, &c.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved to ſtrike out that part of the firſt clauſe of the bill, which reſpects the denomination of the office, that is, which provides that the department of foreign affairs ſhall henceforth be denominated the Department of State, and that the principal officer ſhall be called the Secretary of State, and to inſert a clauſe providing for the eſtabliſhment of an officer to be denominated---- ---He ſaid he ſhould move that the principal in this office ſhould be ſtyled "keeper of the ſeals."

Mr. Smith was ſupported by Mr. Vining, Mr. Hartley and Mr. Clymer, and ſtrongly oppoſed by Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Lawrance.

A doubt was ſuggeſted from the chair, whether the above motion was in order; it appearing inconſiſtent with a rule of the Houſe, that no motion ſhall be received under the colour of amendment, which operates as a ſubſtitute for the whole clauſe.

On this queſtion being referred to the committee, they reſolved that the motion was not in order.

Mr. Smith then moved to ſtrike out the whole clauſe. This was negatived,

Mr. Tucker moved to ſtrike out the word "State," in the ſtyle of the office, and to inſert the words "the United States." This was loſt.

The committee then proceeded to the other parts of the bill---Several amendments were made, and the committee roſe without going through the bill.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, acquainting the Houſe that they had concurred in the reſolution to adjourn the twenty-ſecond of September next, and had alſo receded from their amendments to the bill for eſtabliſhing the treaſury department.

WEDNESDAY, Auguſt 26, 1789.

A petition from Joſeph Wheaton, Serjeant at Arms; praying the appointment of a committee, to examine into certain ſcandalous reports which are propagated reſpecting him, was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions were ſeverally received from James M'Lane, and Joſeph Reed, invalids in the ſervice of the United States, praying proviſion to be made for them.

Mr. Goodhue preſented the report of a committee on the memorial of the merchants of Dumfries, Alexandria, George-town, &c. which was ordered to lie on the table.

The Houſe then went into a committee on the bill for annexing to the duties of the Secretary of foreign affairs, (under the ſtyle of Secretary of State) the keeping of the ſeals, taking care of the archieves, &c. and after ſome time ſpent in the buſineſs the committee went through and reported the bill with amendments, which were agreed to by the Houſe, and the bill was ordered to be engroſſed.

The bill for regulating the coaſting trade, came down from the Senate with amendments---they proceeded to conſider the ſame, but not having time to go through them, adjourned until to-morrow.

THURSDAY, *August* 28, 1789.

The engroſſed bill, providing for the ſafe keeping the acts, records, and ſeal of the United States, was read a third time, and paſſed the Houſe.

The Houſe proceeded to the further conſideration of the amendments of the Senate to the bill for regulating the coaſting trade, and having gone through them, agreed to the ſame.

Mr. Vining preſented to the Houſe an act of the ſtate of Delaware, offering to the United States the juriſdiction over ten miles ſquare, in any part of that ſtate, ſhould Congreſs make choice thereof for the permanent reſidence of the fœderal government;---which was read and laid on table.

Mr. Heiſter preſented to the Houſe a repreſentation of the inhabitants of the borough of Reading, in Pennſylvania, ſtating the advantageous ſituation of that place, and their wiſhes to have it made choice of as the place of the permanent reſidence of the fœderal government; which was read and laid on the table.

A ſimilar repreſentation from the inhabitants of Germantown, and the inhabitants of Carliſle, both in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and the act of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ceding the juriſdiction over ten miles ſquare to the United States, were read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Gerry, from the committee appointed for the purpoſe, made a ſupplemental report, on the ſubject of eſtimating the ſupplies neceſſary for the current year; which was read, and referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) preſented a bill to eſtabliſh hoſpitals for the relief of ſick and diſabled ſeamen, and to regulate the harbours of the United States---which was read a firſt time.

This bill reſolves, that hoſpitals ſhall be eſtabliſhed and maintained in ſuch ſea port towns of the United States as the Preſident ſhall direct, by a deduction from the wages of ſeamen, which Captains and commanders of veſſels ſhall pay to the officers of the cuſtoms at each entry of their veſſels.

Mr. Scott, agreeably to his notice, moved a reſolution to the following effect---That a place ought to be fixed for the permanent reſidence of the general government, as near the centre of population, wealth, and extent of territory, as is conſiſtent with the convenience of the Atlantic navigation, having alſo a due regard to the weſtern territory---He then moved to make this motion the order of the day for Thurſday next.

Mr. Sherman objected---he thought the Houſe had as much important buſineſs before them as they could poſſibly diſpatch, without entering on this---Neither was the government in poſſeſſion of reſources at preſent for the eſtabliſhment of a fœderal town. He therefore moved that the ſecond Monday in December next be aſſigned for taking this motion into conſideration.

Mr. Hartley hoped the motion would prevail. Gentlemen, he ſaid, who lived near New-York might perhaps be ſatisfied to poſtpone this ſubject for ten or a dozen years; but he thought that juſtice to the citizens of this city required that it ſhould be ſoon ſettled. They were going into large expences for erecting a palace for the Preſident, and for other objects; if the preſumption, on which this project was founded was not well grounded, it was juſt and proper that they ſhould be undeceived. A regard for their intereſts therefore required that we ſhould let them know what they were to depend upon.---He thought alſo that ſome attention ought to be paid to the petitions of the people, reſpecting a permanent ſeat.

Mr. Burke ſuggeſted that it would be doing great injuſtice to the ſouthern ſtates to fix on ſo early a day in the next ſeſſion, as it was not probable that the members from thoſe ſtates would have aſſembled.

Mr. Fitzſimons conceived the preſent was the moſt proper time to determine this buſineſs. There was now a pretty full repreſentation; it was not probable that at any future time there would be ſo great a number collected, certainly not at any period of a winter ſeſſion. It was true there was much important buſineſs before Congreſs: But what more important than the ſubject propoſed. It was a queſtion about which the people were much agitated---As to the expence, that was an after conſideration: The preſent object was only to fix the place. Whether removal was to be made this or next year, was a diſtinct affair.

Mr. Sherman obſerved, that he moved the ſecond Monday of December, merely to accommodate the gentlemen who were preſſing. It was evident that we ſhould have too little time this ſeaſon. If the gentleman from South-Carolina thought it too early a day for the ſouthern members, he was willing to agree to a more diſtant time.

In addition to the arguments for deferring this matter, there was another important conſideration. The Union was not yet complete, North-Carolina and Rhode-Iſland had not yet a voice in the Union. He thought their wiſhes and intereſt ought to be conſulted, and in a tranſaction which is to affect them ſo eſſentially they ought to have a voice---It was ſuppoſed that it would not be long before both thoſe ſtates would become members of government.

Mr. Smith (S. C) moved, that the firſt Monday in January next ſhould be aſſigned for the taking up this ſubject.----He was oppoſed to going into it at preſent, and enumerated ſeveral reaſons to ſhew that the other buſineſs could not be put off. The judiciary bill was preſſing, and had been the order of the day for ſeveral weeks. The funding of the public debt was alſo important, and what was earneſtly expected. It was of little conſequence, he ſaid, where the duty which the Houſe owed to their conſtituents was executed, provided it was done, and done to their ſatisfaction.

Mr. Scott obſerved, that a prineiple of the Union in which we were bound, was the principle of reciprocal and equal juſtice---He thought that the queſtion now before the Houſe was a grand link in the chain of the fœderal ſyſtem. The peace of the United States depended as much on this as on any other queſtion which would come before Congreſs. An adoption of ſome ſuch meaſure was a piece of juſtice due to the extremities of the continent. It being therefore a point with them, and a point of juſtice too, he could not conceive how any gentlemen who had the good of their country at heart could oppoſe it.

The reſolution held out this general idea, that the fœderal government ought to be fixed at that place which is moſt central with reſpect to population and territory, having an equal regard to the Atlantic and the weſtern parts of the union. No man in the weſtern country ever wiſhed any thing further than that, when the central line between the northern and ſouthern extremities was fixed, Congreſs ſhould eſtabliſh their ſeat as far back on this line, as the conveniency of maritime commerce would allow.

He thought thoſe people had a right to demand this. If this principle was given, the ſubject could not involve much debate.

He thought this was a favorable moment to ſettle the great queſtion, which had agitated the maſs of the people for ſeveral years. We might be aſſured that Congreſs at this time poſſeſſed all their virtue and innocence, but it was to be feared that would not be the caſe in future. Congreſs were now clear of all factions, and as deſtitute as poſſible of the ſpirit of party and local views. In a future day faction might drive the government to fix on ſome improper place, and one of two events would reſult from this; either they would be obliged again to remove, after expending great ſums of money on this imprudent eſtabliſhment, or the union would be diſſolved.

Mr. Livermore ſaid, that the two Houſes had come to a reſolution to adjourn in next month.---Many weighty matters were ſtill before the Legiſlature. How long a diſcuſſion of this ſubject would require, was uncertain. It might engroſs a great deal of time, and there was danger of it producing that animoſity and party ſpirit which the meaſure itſelf propoſes to guard againſt. He wiſhes firſt to finiſh the organization of government, and the performance of thoſe important duties which the public were anxiouſly expecting of them.

I do not underſtand, ſaid he, that any gentleman is uneaſy in his preſent ſituation. I have heard no complaints. Congreſs are well accommodated in this city. There may be other places, to be ſure, in which they might find accomodations, but I believe both the citizens of New-York, and the members of the legiſlature are mutually ſatisfied---I have not heard of any memorial from the former, requeſting us to remove---Many parts of the country indeed ſeem to be in a fever to have us with them; eſpecially the ſtate of Pennſylvania---Carliſle, Lancaſter, York-Town, Germantown and Reading, have ſent us abundance of petitons, ſetting forth their various advantages, and we wiſh that may enjoy them. If they are pleaſantly ſituated and have plenty of fiſh, we are glad to hear it.

I cannot ſee any reaſon for poſtponing all our important matters in order to conſider this---If we can diſpatch all theſe matters by next ſpring, and the road ſhall be ſo impaſſable that we ſhall not be able to get home, I ſhall be for taking it up.

Mr. Livermore then obſerved, that the idea of a permanent ſeat was not in itſelf ſtrictly true. As population grew, and as men of new principles and views took their ſeats in Congreſs, this permanent ſeat might be altered at pleaſure---It was certainly wiſe in Congreſs to be œconomical---It was always found a very expenſive thing to remove.----And the finances of their country were not at preſent adequate to many new expences----A great variety of objects were neceſſary to be taken into view in fixing the ſeat of government, beſides the mathematical centrality---The healthineſs of the ſituation was a capital circumſtance.

Mr. Scott objected to the cavalier manner in which he thought the gentleman treated the ſubject.

Mr. Jackſon ſaid, the exiſtence of the Union depended on this ſubject. The place of the ſeat of government was important in every view. It might be compared to the heart in the human body; it was a center, from which the principles of life were carried to the extremities.

It was indifferent to him whether the ſubject was determined now or next ſeſſion, but he thought it beſt that the motion ſhould lie on the table.

Mr. Stone remarked, that this was a very important buſineſs, and it was neceſſary to be extremly cautious in conducting. He knew of no queſtion which would have ſuch a tendency to produce heats and diviſions, and it was often the caſe that unhappy diviſions aroſe chiefly from an indiſcreet mode of canducting matters of this kind. He was glad to ſee the temperate ſpirit with which the Houſe had ſet out, and he wiſhed it might continue. He apprehended that no queſtion would ſo fully try the temper of this body as the preſent.

The queſtion was then taken on Mr. Smith's motion, and was loſt---Ayes 21--Noes 30.

The Speaker being about to put the queſtion on the ſecond Monday in December,

Mr. Ames roſe, and aſked if the original motion was not inconſiſtent with the reſolution of the Houſe to adjourn on the 22d of September? A committee had been appointed to report the buſineſs of the preſent ſeſſion. The committee reported, and ſo much of that report was accepted as related to the time of adjournment. It ſeemed to him therefore, that the propoſition to take up this ſubject at the preſent time, was ſuperceded. He was confident that it was inconſiſtent with that determination. It would become neceſſary therefore to reſcind that determination, and whether that would be done or not, would depend on the diſpoſition of the Senate. If they ſhould not concur, the legiſlature would be obliged to leave the moſt important buſineſs unfiniſhed.

He ſaid he could not ſuppreſs ſome emotions of ſurprize, that gentlemen could bring forward queſtions which had not for their object the complete organization of the government. The government yet lies proſtrate and inanimate, and inſtead of infuſing life into it, and giving it motion, we have been in the firſt place altering our conſtitution, and now we are going into a long diſcuſſion to determine were we ſhall ſit.

If the gentleman's motion only involved a few abſtract propoſitions, it would ſtill be uncertain how difficult their deciſion might be. But were I a ſtranger I ſhould apprehend, from the manner in which the motion had been introduced, that it would be a queſtion agitated with as much acrimony as any whatever.

I have always found that, even on the moſt trifling queſtions, it is extremely difficult to obtain unanimity. What then muſt be the diviſion on a queſtion, which, gentlemen have ſaid, concerns the peace and exiſtence of the union! I believe it will involve as many paſſions as can reſide in the human heart. Every principle of local intereſt, of pride and honor, and even of patriotiſm itſelf, are engaged. I am willing to pledge myſelf to the gentleman, that if the good of the union requires that the ſeat of government ſhould be fixed at Pittſburgh, I will vote for it. But I muſt now vote for poſtponing the buſineſs. It is not enough to determine where the ſeat of government ought to be; but it is neceſſary to prepare the public mind to agree with ours in the deciſions of queſtions of this magnitude. Our reaſons ought to be made public, and they ought to be the reaſons of the public.

When I left my conſtituents, I did not contemplate ſuch a thing as this; nor have I yet formed my own opinion: When I do, I pledge myſelf that it ſhall not ſpring from local or ſelfiſh principles.

The gentleman has brought forward this ſubject as a very important one. As ſuch we will conſider it. If it were to determine merely the centre of matter, it might be ſettled in a ſhort time---If we are to repreſent the oaks and the mountains---If the acres in the United States are to be repreſented, a few days of calculation may determine it.

I am of opinion that the centre of our government ſhould be a centre of convenience and utility, that the heart ſhould be ſo placed as to propel the blood to the extremities, with the moſt equable and eaſy motion.---I would place the head of the government, where it might guard moſt effectually the extremes, and protect the weak parts. It is my wiſh that the territory now ſubject to the laws of the Union may continue ſo, and that the government may be ſo ſituated as to uſe its force with the beſt advantage to enſure the preſervation of the Union, and obedience to its laws.

The gentleman from Connecticut has rightly ſaid that the ſtates of North-Carolina and Rhode-Iſland ſhould have a voice in this buſineſs.

I would not impute unworthy motives to the gentleman who introduced the motion; but I would aſk him, whether the world at large ſhould not be equally convinced of their purity; whether, in juſtice to himſelf, the public mind ſhould not be better prepared for the occaſion, I am not convinced that our government, ſtill ſo ill cemented and ſo feeble, could ſtand the ſhock of ſuch a meaſure, and therefore I moſt earneſtly deprecate the event.

Mr. Scott and Mr. Hartley ſaid a few words, and Mr. Sedgwick propoſed, that the laſt Tueſday in December be aſſigned for the buſineſs. The queſtion on this was loſt.

Mr. Sherman then withdrew his motion; and Mr. Smith, (S. C.) propoſed Thurſday ſe'nnight, which was negatived.

The queſtion for making this buſineſs the order of the day for Thurſday next, was then put, and carried.

WAS left at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, Inn-keeper, in Eaſton, Northampton county, on the night of the 22d of July laſt, a bay HORSE, marked C. D. on the near buttock, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 14 years old, ſuppoſed to belong to one Elijah Sabin. The owner of ſaid horſe is deſired to come and pay the expence of keeping, or he will be ſold in two weeks from the date hereof. ADAM YOHE.

Eaſton, Auguſt 26, 1789. §

WINDOW-GLASS.

A large aſſortment of the cheapeſt kind, of 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, in boxes of 100 feet each; alſo ſome of the beſt ſorts (which will be diſpoſed of cheap by the quantity)

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet.---ALSO

BOXES of lowpriced tumblers,
A great variety of ſheet braſs,
German ſtraw-knives,
Dutch ſcythes of different ſizes,
Meylander whetſtones,
Shoemakers knives,
Boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers,
Watch chryſtals,
Fuſee chains, pendants and hands,
German looking-glaſſes,
Pewter table and tea ſpoons,
Leghorn hats,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Temple ſpectacles,
Fine and coarſe gunpowder in quarter caſks.
Shoe-buckles,
Fine braſs wire,
Sleeve buttons, &c.

6 W.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

HAVING been favored with your ſuffrages at the laſt general election, by voting me to the office of Sheriff, which I have endeavoured to execute to the beſt of my abilities, a continuance of your intereſt at the next election will confer a further obligation on, Your much obliged friend

And humble ſervant,

Philad. Auguſt 4, 1789. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Blockley, Auguſt 23, 1789.

WAS FOUND,

A Female Child,

SUPPOSED to be near two years old, with a white bonnet, gown and petticaot; has a large mark on the breaſt and appears likely to have been ſcalded. The above child is ſuppoſed to have been left by a woman of tall ſtature, in a white gown, with large black cuffs, red petticoat and a white bonnet. Any perſon apprehending the perſons who left the above child, ſo that they may be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by † ISAAC HAYES,) *Overſeers of* JOHN FRAILEY,) *the Poor.*

Philadelphia, Auguſt 27, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in Second ſtreet, on Tueſday, the 8th day of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the following valuable lots of ground, ſituate in Kenſington, in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. A lot of ground, 17 feet front on Water-ſtreet, and extending 380 feet to the Point road, bounded by ground late of William Henry, Eſq; on this lot are a number of excellent fruit trees, ſuch as peaches, plumbs, cherries, &c.

No. 2. A lot of land on Queen-ſtreet, or Point-road, being 18 feet wide, and 150 feet in depth, adjoining land of the widow Eyre; this is a very good clover lot: Taken in exeution, and to ſold as the property of George Fox, ſhipwright, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 28, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in Second-ſtreet, (formerly called the City Tavern) on Tueſday, the 8th day of September next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a well finiſhed three ſtory brick houſe a brick kitchen, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Second-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and the ſecond houſe below Vine-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid 18 feet 9 inches, and in length or depth 90 feet, bounded northward by a meſſuage and lot of Chriſtopher Baker, weſtward by a 10 feet wide alley (or cart way) leading from Vine to Elm (or New) ſtreet, ſouthward by a meſſuage and lot of John Hyde, and eaſtward by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid; and on the back end of ſaid lot fronting on the aforeſaid alley, there is a two ſtory frame ſhop or building, with the uſe and privilege of ſaid alley. This is a good ſtand for public buſineſs. The whole ſubject to a yearly rent-charge of £. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of William Will, Eſq; by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 27, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 14th of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, two certain meſſuages or tenements, plantation or tract of 30 acres of land, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip or manor of Moreland, bounded by lands of Philip Wynkoop and Thomas Walton: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Nathaniel Walton, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 27, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 15th of September next, at one o'clok in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of 100 acres of land, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Cheltenham, bounded by lands of Sebaſtian Miller, Enoch Thomas, and others: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Jacob Naſs and Alice his wife, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Newtown, Auguſt 24, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 12th of September next, at two o'clock, P. M. that old accuſtomed tavern-houſe, and the lot of one acre of land thereunto belonging, called and well known by the name of Cuckold-town Tavern, formerly the ſign of the black horſe, ſituate in Middletown townſhip, Bucks county, on the great roads, one from Briſtol to Newtown, and the other from Yardley's ferry to Philadelphia: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as late the property of John Gregg, deceaſed, by

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the borough of Reading, Berks county, on Monday evening laſt, a certain apprentice lad, named *Philip Kuntzman*, about 18 years old, five feet four inches high, has a full face, ſtrong voice, and black hair, which he wears tied: Had on when he went away, one lapelled cloth coat of a deep blue colour, one green and white ſtriped jacket, ſtriped breeches, a pair of half worn ſhoes, with ſmall plated oval buckles, a new Iriſh wool hat with blue lining, one red and white ſtriped ſilk handkerchief. He alſo took with him, one red ſpotted velvet jacket, a pair of ſtriped velvet breeches, a pair of breeches and a jacket, both of nankeen, a pair of cotton ribbed ſtockings, and a pair of woollen ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward; or whoever takes him up and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds, beſides reaſonable charges, paid him by

† GEORGE YEAGER, Hatter.

Reading, Auguſt 18, 1789.

NEW-YORK, August 28.

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, N. C. dated Aug. 13.

"Our election for members of assembly and convention comes on next week; and it is generally supposed that this state will adopt the federal constitution."

About three weeks ago a negroe man, in Palentine district, Montgomery county, in kneeling down to take a drink of water at a small stream, placed himself in so aukward a situation, that he was unable to recover himself so speedily as to prevent swallowing a garter snake, which was gliding down the water. He was in great agonies till the next day, when he voided part of it, proper medicines having been administered to him for that purpose.

YORK, (Pennsylvania) August 19.

Last Sunday afternoon, as Mr. William Kilmerry, jun. of Monallen township, in this county, was returning from church, he alighted at the house of Mr. -------- Carson, to shelter himself from a gust, then approaching fast---Just as he had taken the saddle off his horse, Mr. Carson came to he door to receive him---a flash of lightning at that instant struck them both, and put a period to their existence. A physician was immediately sent for, and means tried to restore them to life, which proved ineffectual.

The same afternoon, the barn of Mr. William Haughtalin, of Mountjoy township, in this county, was struck by lightning, and entirely consumed, together with a large quantity of grain and hay.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 2.*

In a debate in the British House of Commons, on the Slave trade, Mr. Fox, in answer to gentlemen who were for *regulations* and *restrictions* only in the trade, said, "The gentlemen who opposed the abolition of this trade, did as if they felt their cause to be so disgusting, that they attempted to do that by a side wind which they could not avow, and try to do directly and fairly.--He knew not of such a thing as a *regulation* of *robbery*, or a *restriction* of *murder*. There was no medium; the legislature must *abolish the trade* or *avow their own criminality*."

By a Bermuda paper of the 15th ult. we learn, that on the 13th the brig Barnarda, John Edwards, master, from Philadelphia bound to Cape-Francois and the Havannah, struck upon the rocks off the west end, and soon after sunk. The crew is saved, with part of the cargo, consisting of flour and plantation stores.

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the fœderal troops, to his friend in this city, dated Rapids of the Ohio, 1st July, 1789.

"Our affairs in this quarter at present bear a gloomy aspect. I am just returned from Port-Vincennes, on the Wabash, with a detachment of 55 men, who were employed as an escort to provision for that garrison; and believe me, Sir, it is almost next to an accident, that my whole party was not cut off, the river was lined with Indians. I routed two parties, and finding where their strength lay, evaded coming to action, by crossing to the other side of the river; and, in short, I made such expedition that they had not time to assemble in one body. They killed one man, and wounded another, who were sent down express in a light canoe to me, directing me to fortify on an island, until I could be reinforced. I compleated a passage to and from the post in 21 days. The distance between the two places is called 520 miles. This will prove to you how easy it is to ascend the river Ohio.---The Indians are daily committing depredations in Kentckey, and from the Miami we learn, that the troops there would be unsafe to go 200 yards from their post, as lurking fellows are frequently seen in wait for them. I want much to know if our new councils are about to take measures to get possession of the Western Posts. This, and this alone, will secure peace with the Indians. The presence of the Governor is much wanted at the different settlements on the Mississippi; and indeed if he does not come out soon, we may judge from appearances those settlements will generally break up."

Extract of a letter form Fredericksburg, dated August 25, 1789.

"Mrs. Washington, the Mother of our President, died this afternoon."

Died on Friday morning, in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Alston, the amiable consort of William Alston, Esq; of South-Carolina; and on Saturday her remains were interred in St. Peter's church yard, accompanied by such of her friends as belong to the state of South-Carolina, and a large and respectable number of the inhabitants of this city.

On the 19th ult. seven women and two men, of New-Jersey, were drowned at Sandy-Hook. The women went in to bathe, when they imprudently crossed to a sand bank, at a little distance from the shore; the tide, then flowing, soon surrounded them, which prevented their getting back. The screams of the women were heard by those on shore, and immediately several men went off to their relief; but, on account of the sand, could not get nigh enough to give them any assistance. Two of the men (one of whom had a wife and two danghters, and the other a sister, on the bank) swam to them, to endeavor to bring them off, one by one, but, when they got there, all the women caught hold of them, which so entangled them that they all perished together. Five of the bodies have since been found.

College, Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia, September 2, 1789.

The different schools in the *academical* part of this institution, viz.---The *Latin* and *English Grammar School*, the *Mathematical* and *Writing Schools*, and the two *Charity Schools*, were opened (after the summer vacation) on Monday last; and the lectures in the *Philosophy Schools* will commence on Tuesday, the 15th of this inst. September, for the students of the College, and the particular lecture for the benefit of the Medical Students will commence about November first, with the lectures of the different Medical Professors. And by particular desire, notice is given, that the *English School* of this seminary, according to its ancient and *original* plan, is *conducted* in such manner, that the youth who may not be intended for a course of strictly *collegiate* and liberal education, nor for the study of the *Latin* and *Greek* languages, may nevertheless be instructed in *English gramatically*, and also in arithmetic, book-keeping, geography and those *practical* branches of mathematics, which are necessary for *merchandize, navigation* and the *mechanic* professions. And for furthering this design they will be admitted also, at a proper age and standing, to the *lectures* in *Natural Philosophy, Astronomy* and other parts of useful science. WILLIAM SMITH, Provost.

In CONVENTION *of the* PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, *in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and South-Carolina,*

At PHILADELPHIA, *7th August*, 1789.

THE engrossed address to the President of the United States being read, and signed by the Convention,

Ordered, That the Right Rev. Dr. Provoost, the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. Andrews, Mr. John Cox, Mr. Brisbane, the Rev. Dr. Beach, the Rev. Dr. Moore, Mr. Rogers, the Rev. Mr. Ogden, the Rev. Mr. Spieren, the Rev. Mr. Waddell, and the Hon. Mr. Duane, with such other gentlemen as have been deputed to this Convention, who may be in New-York, be requested to present the same to the President of the United States.

Agreeably to this order of Convention, their committee waited on the President with the following address;

To the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WE, the Bishops, Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and South-Carolina, in general Convention assembled, beg leave, with the highest veneration and the most animating national considerations, at the earliest moment in our power, to express our cordial joy on your election to the cheif magistracy of the United States.

When we contemplate the short but eventful history of our nation, when we recollect the series of essential services performed by you in the course of the revolution, the temperate yet efficient exertion of the mighty powers with which the nature of the contest made it necessary to invest you, and especially when we remember the voluntary and magnanimous relinquishment of those high authorities at the moment of peace; we anticipate the happiness of our country under your future administration.

But it was not alone from a successful and virtuous use of those extraordinary powers, that you were called from your honorable retirement, to the first dignities of your government. An affectionate admiration of your private character, the impartiality, the persevering fortitude, and the energy with which your public duties have been invariably performed, and the paternal solicitude for the happiness of the American people, together with the wisdom and consummate knowledge of our affairs, manifested in your last military communication, have directed to your name the *universal wish*, and have produced for the first time in the history of mankind an example of *unanimous consent* in the appointment of the governor of a free and enlightened nation.

To these considerations inspiring us with the most pleasing expectations, as private citizens, permit us to add, that as the representatives of a numerous and extended church we most thankfully rejoice in the election of a civil ruler deservedly beloved, and eminently distinguished among the friends of genuine religion; who has happily united a tender regard for other churches with an inviolate attachment to his own.

With unfeigned satisfaction we congratulate you on the establishment of the new constitution of government of the United States, the mild yet efficient operations of which, we confidently trust, will remove every remaining apprehension of those, with whose opinions it may not intirely coincide, and will confirm the hopes of its numerous friends. Nor do these expectations appear too sanguine, when the moderation, patriotism and wisdom of the honorable members of the fœderal legislature are duly considered. From a body thus eminently qualified, harmoniously co-operating with the executive authority in constitutional concert, we confidently hope for the restoration of order and our ancient virtues; the extension of genuine religion and the consequent advancement of our respectability abroad, and of our substantial happiness at home.

We devoutly implore the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to preserve you long in health and prosperity, an animating example of all public and private virtues---the friend and guardian of a free, enlightened and grateful people; and that you may finally receive the reward which will be given to those, whose lives have been spent in promoting the happiness of mankind.

WILLIAM WHITE, *Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and President of the Convention.*

SAMUEL PROVOST, D. D. *Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New-York, though prevented by indisposition from attending the late General Convention, he concurs sincerely in this particular act, and subscribes the present address with the greatest satisfaction.*

NEW-YORK.

BENJAMIN MOORE, D. D. *Assistant Minister of Trinity Church in the city of New-York*

ABRAHAM BEACH, D. D. *Assistant Minister of Trinity Church in the city of New-York.*

NEW-JERSEY.

WILLIAM FRAZIER, *Rector of St. Michael's Church, Trenton, and St. Andrew's Church, Amwell.*

UZAL OGDEN, *Rector of Trinity Church in Newark.*

HENRY WADDELL, *Rector of the Churches of Shrewsbury and Middleton, New-Jersey.*

GEORGE H. SPIEREN, *Rector of St. Peter's Church, Perth-Amboy, New-Jersey.*

JOHN COX.

SAMUEL OGDEN.

R. STRETTELL JONES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SAMUEL MAGAW, D. D. *Rector of St. Paul's, and Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.*

ROBERT BLACKWELL, D. D. *Senior Assistant Minister of Christ Church and St. Peter's, Philadelphia.*

JOSEPH PILMORE, *Rector of the United Churches of Trinity, St. Thomas and All Saints.*

JOSEPH G. T. BEND, *Assistant Minister of Christ and St. Peter's Philadelphia.*

FRANCIS HOPKINSON.

GERARDUS CLARKSON.

TENCH COXE.

SAMUEL POWEL.

DELAWARE.

JOSEPH COUDON, *Rector of St. Ann's.*

STEPHEN SYKES, A. M. *Rector of the United Churches of St. Peter's and St. Matthew, in Sussex county.*

JAMES SYKES.

MARYLAND.

WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. *now Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia; but appointed Clerical Deputy for Maryland, as Rector of Chester Parish, in Kent County.*

THOMAS JOHN CLAGGET, *Rector of St. Paul's, Prince George County.*

COLIN FERGUSON, D. D. *Rector of St. Paul's.*

JOHN BISSET, A. M. *Rector of Shrewsbury Parish, Kent County.*

WILLIAM FRISBY.

RICHARD B. CARMICHAEL.

VIRGINIA.

ROBERT ANDREWS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

ROBERT SMITH, *Rector of St. Phillip's Church, Charleston.*

W. W. BURROWS.

WILLIAM BRISBANE.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

To the BISHOPS, CLERGY *and* LAIY *of the* Protestant Episcopal Church, *in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and South-Carolina, in General Convention assembled.*

GENTLEMEN,

I SINCERELY thank you for your affectionate congratulations, on my election to the chief Magistracy of the United States.

After having received from my fellow-citizens in general the most liberal treatment--after having found then disposed to contemplate, in the most flattering point of view, the performance of my military services, and the manner of my retirement at the close of the war, I feel, that I have a right to console myself, in my present arduous undertakings, with a hope that they will still be inclined to put the most favorable constructions on the motives which may influence me in my future public transactions.

The satisfaction arising from the indulgent opinion entertained by the American people of my conduct, will, I trust, be some security for preventing me from doing any thing which might justly incur the forfeiture of that opinion. And the consideration that human happiness and moral duty are inseparably connected, will always continue to prompt me to promote the progress of the former, by inculcating the practice of the latter.

On this occasion it will ill become me to conceal the joy I have felt, in perceiving the fraternal affection which appears to encrease every day among the friends of genuine religion. It affords edifying prospects indeed, to see christians of different denominations dwell together in more charity, and conduct themselves in respect to each other with a more christian like spirit, than ever they have done in any former age, or in any other nation.

I receive with the greatest satisfaction your congratulations on the establishment of the new Constitution of Government, because, I believe its mild, yet efficient operations, will tend to remove every remaining apprehension of those with whose opinions it may not entirely concide, as well as to confirm the hopes of its numerous friends; and because the moderation, patriotism and wisdom of the present fœderal legislature, seem to promise the restoration of order and our ancient virtues; the extension of genuine Religion, and the consequent advancement of our respectability abroad, and of our substantial happiness at home.

I request, Most Reverend and respectable Gentlemen, that you will accept my cordial thanks for your devout supplications to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in behalf of me. May you, and the people whom you represent, be the happy subjects of the Divine Benedictions both here and hereafter!

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

August, 19, 1789.

MESSRS. HALL & SELLERS.

IN perusing your Gazette of the 19th instant, I found a very gross and malicious misrepresentation of an election held for a Teacher for Whitemarsh-school; in order to remove ill impressions which may have been made on the public minds by the publication referred to, which is signed *Spectatorum*, I beg leave to state the fact as it really happened. By the constitution of the school, the appointment of the teacher is to be made by the trustees; on the late occasion two candidates offered and were voted for by the trustees, but they being equally divided, neither was chosen: It is remarkable that the Quakers at that time favoured the person they now object to! As no choice having been made, the Trustees appointed an election, for the contributors and employers of said school to vote for a teacher; previous to this election it was declared and insisted on by some of the Trustees, that no person should be deemed elected, unless he had a majority of the votes given in; which reasonable and well established rule the Quakers objected to, hoping, as there were now three candidates offering, they would be able to carry their man with little more than one third of the voters then present, by the division of the other voters; the person proposed by the Quakers for teacher was a perfect stranger to the majority of the people, and his denomination unknown to them, without exhibiting any proof of his abilities nor even of his character as a moral man, except a small sample of writing (which was said to be of his performance) the Quakers endeavoured to impose this man upon the great body of electors as teacher. On the other hand the person chosen was bred among the electors, and known to almost every one of them; his abilities were illustrated by experience, he having taught a respectable school for a number of years in the neighbourhood with approbation. It was by the union of other denominations, who resented the conduct of the Quakers, that this person was chosen by a great majority of the electors, to their great disappointment, as they had flattered themselves with the people dividing between the three candidates. I would just add, that the benevolent person who endowed this school, knew very well that the Quakers were far from being a majority of the inhabitants; besides, had he designed this society to have the government of this school, he would have provided for it by express regulations, but he was a person of too liberal sentiments to give any one denomination the monopoly of education. As to the epithet, hot-headed Constitutionalists, which *Spectatorum* is pleased to apply to the friends of republican and equal liberty, as it is evidently unfounded, and appears to proceed from the rancorous bigotry of party and toryism, I shall treat it with the merited contempt, as I am sensible the public is too enlightened to need any refutation of this illiberal slander. *Spectatorum* writes with so much apparent malevolence and partiality, that I scarcely thought it necessary to notice his productions, as the public may by that pretty well judge of the motives of the author. On the whole, whether the party who wish that the Teacher should be the choice of the majority of the voters, or that party who would impose one on the school with little more than one third of the voters, have acted with the most propriety, the public will determine. DETECTOR.

August 25, 1789.

TO THE PUBLIC.

For the relief of a distressed family, and the establishment of a fund, to purchase WOOD *to be distributed among the poor in the ensuing winter.*

AT eight o'clock THIS EVENING, in the College-Hall, a lecture will be given upon the Divinity of the Saviour of the World; by a man, who was more than thirty years a deist.

Half the money to be giv[illegible] to the Mayor, or any person he is pleased to appoint, for the purpose before mentioned. Tickets are sold by the Aldermen Bedford, Keene, Hilary Baker, John Baker and Samuel Miles, for one quarter of a dollar.

This intention is so laudable, that it is not doubted but the audience will be respectable and numerous.

To prevent those who buy tickets, from being disappointed by want of room, no money will be taken at the door.

September 2, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a respectable number of my friends, I take this opportunity to offer myself a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE when the present officer's time shall expire; relying on my past conduct and my long residence amongst you to recommend me to your free suffrages, I therefore earnestly solicit your votes and interest to place me on the return next October, which favor, as likewise the continuance of your favors, will with gratitude be remembered by

Your friend and humble servant,

‡ WILLIAM ROBINSON.

District of Southwark, and County of Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1789.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Elk Forge, Cecil county, Maryland, the 23d inst. a Negroe man, named *Zack*, about 20 years of age, six feet or more high; had on when he went away a tow shirt and trowsers, a small wool hat, blue cloth jacket without sleeves not any shoes. He may change his clothes and name, and probably endeavour to pass for a freeman. Whoever takes up said negroe, and secures him in any gaol so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward if 50 miles or more from home, and Six Dollars if less than 50, and reasonable charges if brought home. § THOMAS JOHN.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry off said negroe at thir peril.

August 31, 1789.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to SALE by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 2d of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, on the weſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between Race and Vine-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on ſaid Fifth-ſtreet 35 feet, and in length or depth 99 feet; bounded on the ſouth and weſt by ground of Frederick Sickle, on the north by ground of the heirs of Frederick Sent, deceaſed, and on the eaſt by Fifth-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to -----: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Ludwig Karcher, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 2d of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening------A Lot or Piece of Grouud, ſituate on the ſouth-ſide of a certain 45 feet lane called Meadow lane, in the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth on ſaid lane 48 feet, and continuing that breadth, on a parallel line, ſouth, 19 degrees weſt, to the full extent of the north line of a creek or run of water called Cohocſin creek; bounded on the north by the weſt end of four lots of ground, adjoining Pool's Bridge, (now or late belonging to John Clifton) weſtward by ground of William Pidgeon and wife; ſubject to---

Alſo---Two certain two ſtory Brick Meſſuages, and Lots of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Delaware Front ſtreet continued in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid Front-ſtreet 40 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded northward with a certain lane or ſtreet 35 feet wide, eaſtward with Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward with a lot and meſſuage now or late of John Clifton, and weſtward with ground in tenure of George Heyl; ſubject to ----: Taken in execution, as the property of Zacharias Endres, and to be ſold, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 2d of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening---A certain piece of meadow ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, containing about ſeven acres, bounded on the eaſt by the Glouceſter road, on the weſt and north by ground of William Bingham, Eſq; and on the ſouth by Hezekiah Williams's ground.

And alſo, a piece of meadow ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Moyamenſing aforeſaid, containing about 7 acres; bounded on the eaſt by Glouceſter road aforeſaid, on the north by William Zanes's ground, on the ſouth by a lane or road called Wheeler's or Stamper's lane, and on the weſt by Samuel Wetherill's ground; taken in execution as the property of Matthew Johns and Thomas Johns, and to be ſold by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe, (formerly called the City-Tavern) in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 2d of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, alſo, two two-ſtory frame meſſuages, and a large bake oven, for carrying on the baking buſineſs, with two lots or pieces of ground adjoining each other, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Queen-ſtreet, between Water and Front-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark and county of Philadelphia: containing in front on Queen-ſtreet about 43 feet and 3 inches, and in length or depth 90 feet; bounded on the eaſt by ground late of Andrew Hannis, deceaſed, on the ſouth by Margaret Duncan's ground, on the weſt by ground of Philip Flick, and on the north by Queen-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to ———. Taken in execution as the property of William Fullerton, late deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 24, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Saturday, the 5th of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, three contiguous tracts, pieces or parcels of land, ſituate, lying and being in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties, and county of Philadelphia: One of them beginning at a ſmall walnut, in the line of William Allen's land; thence by the ſame north 22½ degrees eaſt 63 perches to a ſtone; thence further by the ſame and John Naglee's land ſouth 67½ degrees eaſt 50 perches and 8-10ths, to a ſtone in the road; thence ſouth 22½ weſt 63 perches to a corner marked black walnut-tree; thence by the ſaid William Allen's land north 67½ deg. weſt 50 perches and 8-10ths, to the place of beginning; containing 20 acres, more or leſs.

One other of ſaid tracts beginning at a poſt, a corner of John Juſtice's land, thence extending by the ſame and the road leading to Fair-hill, ſouth 68 deg. eaſt 200 perches to a marked black oak; thence by land of John Naglee, north 51 deg. eaſt 50 perches to a poſt in the line of the other land of the ſaid John Naglee; thence by the ſame and William Shute's land, north 70 deg. weſt 224 perches to a poſt; thence by ------- Juſtice's land, ſouth 20½ deg. weſt 36 perches and 7-10ths to the place of beginning, containining 51¼ acres of land, more or leſs.

On this tract is a ſmall but elegant ſtone-houſe, ſtone-kitchen, ice-houſe, ſtone ſpring-houſe, ſtone barn, root-houſe, barrack-houſe, &c. a great variety and quantity of elegant fruit trees, and two large bearing orchards.

The other of ſaid tracts beginning at a ſtone ſet for a corner of ſaid Bond's land; thence ſouth 70 deg. eaſt 73 perches and 7-10ths, to a corner ſtone; thence ſouth 23 deg. weſt 34 perches and 2-10th, to a corner ſtone in the line of Tench Francis's land; thence by the ſaid line ſouth 70 degrees eaſt 147½ perches to a corner ſtone in the ſaid line; thence by land of ſaid John Naglee, north 26½ deg. weſt 78 perches and 8 10ths to another corner ſtone; thence by the line of the ſaid Thomas Bond's other land, weſt-northweſt 162 deg. and 8-10ths to a corner ſtone in the middle of the road leading from Fair Hill to the Falls of Schuylkill; thence by the ſaid Bond's other land ſouth 18½ deg. weſt 26 perches and 9 10ths to the place of beginning; containing 50 acres and 115 perches, excluſive of ſaid road; taken in execution, as the property of Doctor Thomas Bond, late deceaſed, and to be ſold, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, Auguſt 10, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 12th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three certain tracts or pieces of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, containing in the whole 26 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Benjamin Collins, Abel Griffith, John Jackſon, Robert Thornton, and others; taken in execuion as the eſtate of George Jacobs, and to be ſold, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheaiff.

To the ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a great number of my fellow-citizens, I am induced to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, at the expiration of the preſent officer's time.---Therefore, your placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff at the next election, will be gratefully acknowledged

By your friend and humble ſervant,

JONATHAN PENROSE.

Southwark, Auguſt 6, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THE favor you have done me at the laſt general election, in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff, by a reſpectable number of votes, emboldens me to ſolicit the continuance of your votes and intereſts at the enſuing election, which favor will be held in grateful remembrance, by

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obliged humble ſervant,

WILLAM WILL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS in and for the county of Cheſter.

THE encouragement I have received from many of the reſpectable freeholders and others electors of this county, induces me to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the enſuing election, earneſtly deſiring your votes and intereſt for the ſame, which favor, if granted, will be acknowledged and gratefully remembered, by *Your aſſured Friend,*

Eighth Month 11th, 1789. JESSE MARIS.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Plantations, containing 400 acres, two of 150 acres each, and the other 100 acres of good land, ſituate in Newtown, Cheſter county, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, the land joins together; a good ſaw-mill on one of the plantations, and a conveniency to build a griſt mill, 30 or 40 acres of good meadow, and more may be made and well watered; the land is all well watered and well timbered, and good buildings on each plantation, adjoining lands of Thomas Willing, Eſq; and Richard Fawke's tavern. Any gentleman inclining to purchaſe the whole or a part, may be informed of the terms and ſee the land, by applying to RICHARD FAWKES, ſen. living on the premiſes, near the ſaid tavern; the new Lancaſter road runs through ſaid land. §

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of Thomas Griffith, deceaſed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 7th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, a valuable plantation or tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Briſtol, whereon Thomas Griffith formerly lived, containing 200 acres, is well proportioned with plough land, meadow and woodland, there are on the premiſes a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, a ſtone milk-houſe over a good ſpring of water, a frame barn, with other out buildings, an orchard of about 100 bearing apple trees, alſo a variety of cherry and other fruit trees; it is bounded by lands of George Fox, John Nice and others, is about 7 miles from Philadelphia, 3 from Frankford, and 3 from Germantown. The conditions of ſale will be made known and attendance given on the premiſes, by ¶ JOSEPH SPENCER, and JOSEPH HAIGHT, Executors.

Aug. 10.

The Subſcriber offers for SALE,

The two following Tracts of Land,

THE one containing 130 acres, ſituate on Perkioming creek, at the diſtance of two miles from the Trap, adjoining the lands of John Detwieler, Henry Detwieler and others, in the county of Montgomery. This tract is compoſed of 20 acres of the beſt bottom meadow, 30 acres of clear upland, and the reſidue woodland of the firſt quality, in point of timber as well as ſoil.

The other tract contains about 23 acres, and is wholly woodland, about one mile from the Trap, in the ſame county, and by ſome judges is allowed to be of a good quality.

Both the tracts are well watered, and are certainly valuable. They lie within 26 miles of the city, in a beautiful and well cultivated country.

Mr. Henry Boyer, inn-keeper, at the Trap, will ſhew the lands to any perſons who may incline to purchaſe.

The terms of ſale will be reaſonable, and may be known by applying to Colonel Thomas Craig, at Norris-town, Montgomery county, who is fully authoriſed to diſpoſe of the premiſes, or Mr. George Weſcott, merchant, Philadelphia.

A good and complete title, in fee ſimple, will be given to the purchaſers, by THOMAS HARTLEY.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 16th of July laſt, in Bucks county, four miles above Trenton ferry, a ſhortiſh well ſet Negro man, near 40 years old, of a yelloviſh complexion, yellow teeth, and marked with the ſmall-pox, can play on the fiddle; had on a tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, ſhort light coloured coat, made of tow and wool, twilled and fulled. Any perſon who brings him to his maſter, or lodges him in any gaol, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive *Three Dollars* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 12, 1789. ‡ PETER VANSANT.

CAME to the Springhouſe, the 29th of July laſt, a black MARE, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old, 15 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Auguſt 1, 1789. § CHRISTIAN DULL.

*** Notice is hereby given, That there will be a meeting of the *Corporation for the relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the United States of America*, on TUESDAY, the 6th of *October* next, being the firſt Tueſday after the Feaſt of St. Michael.

Philad. Aug. 8, 1789. BENJ. MOORE, *Secretary.*

Muſtard and Chocolate

MANUFACTORY,

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed*, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

The higheſt Price given for

MUSTARD SEED.

To be Sold at public Auction,

At the New Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 6th day of October next, at 5 o'clock in the evening, the following Tracts of Land in the State of New-Jerſey.

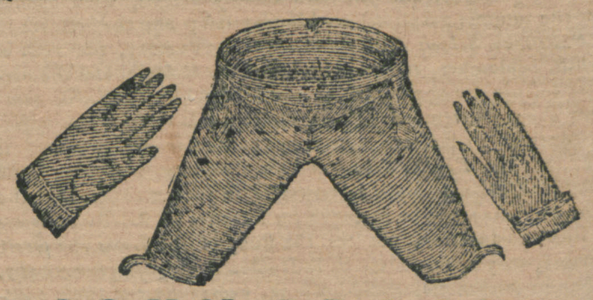
A TRACT containing 7239 acres, in the townſhip of Alexandria, in the county of Hunterdon, commonly called Sir Robert Barker's great Tract, lying in an angle formed by the junction of the river Muſconetcunk with the Delaware. This tract is ſituated in the heart of a fine wheat country, and improved by thirty farms, many of which on the two rivers are equal in quality to any in the neighbourhood, thoſe on the Delaware have every advantage of the ſhad fiſhery, and other fiſh in their ſeaſons, and the road to Durham in Pennſylvania running through the tract makes a profitable ferry, at the croſſing of the Delaware, at one of them. There is now a ſaw and griſt mill on this tract the ſeat for the latter being about two miles from the Delaware, is capable of great improvement, and the wheat produced in the neighbourhood, with what may be purchaſed of the great quantities brought down that river, will afford it conſtant employment; it is likewiſe a fine ſituation for a country ſtore, the road to Durham, and the river road to Eaſton, croſſing each other at the mill. The farms on this tract are now under leaſe for a year, from the 25th of March laſt, at the annual rent of £529.

A tract in the townſhip of Greenwich, in the county of Suſſex, likewiſe called Sir Robert Barker's tract, containing 860 acres, divided into ſix farms, to which will be added a tract of 250 acres, at about three miles diſtance, laid off to accommodate them with timber, and about 760 acres, which are a part of the original ſurvey, but are now poſſeſſed by perſons claiming under a ſurvey younger than that under which Sir Robert claims, to which they muſt eventually give place. This tract of land is ſituated about three miles above the laſt mentioned tract, about four miles diſtant from Delaware at Eaſton, and lays on the public road from New-York to that place, and the public houſe called the Stone-Tavern, now kept by Jacob Shipman, is on part of the premiſes. No lands in New-Jerſey are better for producing wheat than the lands in Greenwich, and theſe farms are inferior to none in the townſhip, they abound in limeſtone, and are capable of high improvements. In their preſent ſtate they rent at £210 per annum, and are under leaſes for one year from 25th of March laſt.

The ſituation of this eſtate, ſo commodious to the river Delaware, renders the tranſportation of all its produce to Philadelphia eaſy, and being only 45 miles from New-Brunſwick, and about the ſame diſtance from Trenton, the two moſt conſiderable market towns in New-Jerſey, and in the neighbourhood of a number of iron works and merchant mills, all which afford a ready market for every kind of produce, renders the purchaſe of it an object worthy the attention of the monied man, as the improvements it is capable of, under leaſes for the uſual term of years, would greatly advance the rents---it is equally calculated for a ſpeculator, as it ſeems at preſent moſt ſuitable to have it ſold in ſuch lots, as may afford him the real advantage of retailing it out by farms. And the proſpect, not very diſtant, of a fœderal city being built within about 40 miles diſtance from it by water, is no ſmall addition to its value.

John Sinclear, who lives on the tract in Alexandria, and Edward Bird, who lives on the tract at Greenwich, will ſhew the lands to thoſe who want to view them; and maps of the whole, and a ſtate of the title are lodged with Clement Biddle, Eſquire, Notary Public, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, John Parker, Attorney-at-law, at New-Brunſwick, and James Parker, at Perth-Amboy, who will be ready to pay every attention to the inquiries of thoſe who incline to purchaſe.

JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.



JOHN BROOKS,

Glover and Breeches Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to the north weſt corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, where he continnes to carry on his buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner, warranting all goods ſold by him to be of the beſt quality, and at the moſt reaſonable rates.

HE HAS NOW FOR SALE

Gentlemen and ladies beſt buckſkin riding gloves,
Ditto beſt beaver gloves,
Beſt white and coloured kid gloves,
Boys and girls gloves,
Gentlemen and ladies beſt linen, cotton and nankeen gloves,
Gentlemens furr ditto,
Gentlemen and youths beſt buck and ſheep-ſkin breeches,
Deerſkins for men and boys breeches,
Ditto for the uſe of ſadlers,
White ſkins for the uſe of ſadlers and ſhoe-makers,
Lining, apron, and ſhammy ſkins, &c.

Orders from town and country will be punctually obeyed, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and the favour gratefully acknowledged.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1789. c 6 w.

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SEPTEMBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3093.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1789.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

FRIDAY, Auguſt 28, 1789.

Mr. Fitzſimons preſented a lengthy memorial from the public creditors of the State of Pennſylvania, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Trumbull preſented a memorial from the commanders of the packets, which ply between New-York, and Newport and Providence in Rhode-Iſland, reſpecting the hardſhips which they ſuffer by reaſon of that State's being conſidered out of the Union.

A letter from the Governor of South-Carolina, addreſſed to the Speaker, incloſing an account of the exports from that State from December, 1787, was read.

The report of the committee on the memorials from the merchants of George-town and Alexandria was taken up, and accepted, and the ſame committee ordered to bring in a bill for the relief of the memorialiſts.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the officers in the executive departments, their aſſiſtants, and clerks.

The committee agreed upon the following ſalaries, viz.

To the Secretary of the Treaſury,	-	3500 Dollars,
of State,	- -	3000
of the War Department,	-	3000
To the Comptroller,	- -	2000
Auditor,	- -	1500
Treaſurer,	- -	1600
Regiſter,	- -	1260
Governor of the Weſtern Territory, including the emoluments of Superintendant of Indian Affairs,	-	2500
Aſſiſtant to the Secretary of the Treaſury,		1500
Chief Clerk of the Department of State,		800
Chief Clerk of the Department of War,		600
Secretary of the Weſtern Territory,	-	750
Principal Clerk to the Comptroller,	-	800
Cheif Clerk to the Auditor,	- -	600
Three Judges of the Weſtern Territory,		800 dol. each.

To the Clerks which may be employed in the ſeveral departments, not to exceed 450 dollars each.

The committee having gone through the bill, with amendments, the ſame were reported to the Houſe, and accepted. It was then ordered, that the bill be engroſſed for a third reading tomorrow.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe brought in a bill, to ſuſpend for a time the operation of a clauſe in the collection law, agreeably to the report on the memorials from Alexandria and George-town, which was read the firſt time.

Mr. Clymer had leave of abſence for a few days.--and Mr. Sturges to the end of the ſeſſion. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, Auguſt 29, 1789.

The bill for regulating the coaſting trade was received from the Senate, with the concurrence of that body in the amendments propoſed by the Houſe to the amendments of the Senate.

The engroſſed bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the executive officers was read a third time, when Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved to recommit it, in order to ſupply ſome deficiencies. He obſerved, that a number of officers were not provided for, ſuch as the foreign miniſters, conſuls, &c.

It was however thought improper to annex ſalaries to offices which the legiſlature had not expreſly created or recognized, and the motion was negatived.

The queſtion was then put on paſſing the bill, and the yeas and nays being called, it paſſed in the affirmative---Ayes 27---Noes 16.

Mr. Boudinot preſented a memorial of ſundry inhabitants of the county of Middleſex, in New-Jerſey, praying that the diſtrict courts in that part of New-Jerſey may be held at Perth-Amboy. Read and laid on the table.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the judicial bill.

Mr. Tucker's motion, for ſtriking out that ſection which provides for the eſtabliſhment of diſtrict Judges in each State, was taken into conſideration. This brought on a warm debate. The motion was advocated by Mr. Livermore, Mr. Jackſon, Mr. Burke, Mr. Stone, and oppoſed by Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr Benſon, Mr. Sedgwick. Mr. Ames, and Mr. Sherman. The committee roſe at four o'clock without deciding the queſtion, and the Houſe adjourned to ten o'clock on Monday next.

MONDAY, Auguſt 31, 1789.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

The bill for ſuſpending the operation of part of the collection law, ſo far as it relates to compelling veſſels bound to Alexandria, Georgetown, Bladenſburg, &c. to ſtop at the mouth of Patowmack river, to lodge a manifeſt of their cargoes, was recommitted, for the purpoſe of admitting ſome further clauſes reſpecting the trade of Richmond and Peterſburg, in Virginia, and Bath, &c, in the province of Main.

A memorial from a citizen of N. Carolina, reſpecting the operation of the alien duties upon that State, was read, and referred to the committee, to whom was recommitted the bill aforementioned, together with the memorial from the maſters of ſeveral Rhode-Iſland Packets.

An enrolled bill for regulating the coaſting trade, &c. was ſigned by the Speaker and ſent to the Senate.

The Houſe went in committee of the whole on the bill for eſtabliſhing the judicial courts of the United States; but not having time to compleat the ſame, they roſe and reported progreſs, after which the Houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, September 1, 1789.

Mr. Vining moved the Houſe to take up the Jerſey election, the conſideration of which had been poſtponed.

Mr. Seney objected---he thought it moſt proper for the Houſe to proceed in the judiciary bill. This objection being over-ruled, the Houſe reſolved to take up the report of the committee on the election.

The Clerk then read the report of the committee, ſtating the facts ariſing from the proofs.

Mr. Stone moved to poſtpone the buſineſs, and to aſſign a day, when the parties ſhould be heard by themſelves and their counſel. This motion was objected to by Mr. Vining, as the ſubject was reduced to a ſmall compaſs by the committee, who had examined the whole matter thoroughly, and as each member was perfectly competent to judge on it with eaſe. It was alſo obſerved that the petitioners had abandoned the ground which Mr. Stone contended for.

The Clerk then, as the Speaker read the articles of the report ſingly, proceeded in reading the documents which accompanied that report.

After ſome converſation reſpecting the form in which the ſubject ſhould be brought to an iſſue, Mr. Benſon moved a reſolve, that all the votes taken in at the election ſubſequent to the third of March are void and of no effect.

Mr. Goodhue ſeconded this motion.

Mr. Vining moved, that it ſhould be aſcertained how the votes ſtood on the 4th of March, the day on which the Congreſs were to aſſemble; he thought it neceſſary to determine this fact before the Houſe proceeded any further. The Houſe ought to have all the facts before them, which could poſſibly be of any uſe in the final deciſion.

Mr. Lawrance, Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Ames and Mr. Sedgwick oppoſed going into this enquiry, as it would probably give an improper bias. To know the ſtate of the votes might affect the determination of the principles from perſonal conſiderations.

The Speaker declared that the motion of Mr. Vining was not in order, as it was proper that the committee alone ſhould aſcertain the facts.

Some various converſation took place on Mr. Benſon's motion, and it was withdrawn.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) then moved a reſolution comprehending a general ſtatement of facts, on which he wiſhed the Houſe to decide.

Mr. Vining moved, that the Houſe ſhould come to a reſolution, that the facts reported by the committee are not ſufficient to ſet aſide the election.

Mr. Sinnickſon ſuggeſted to the Houſe as a fact, that in the county of Cumberland the votes were all received on the 3d of March, but as the Judges of election ſat till 4 o'clock the next morning in counting them they thought proper to date the return on the 4th of March, though all the votes were received previous to that day.

A debate on the general ſubject then took place between Mr. Scott and Mr. Hartley for, and Mr. Lawrance and Mr. Stone againſt, the validity of the election of the ſitting members. The Houſe adjourned without coming to a deciſion.

WEDNESDAY, Septenber 2, 1789.

A petition from the citizens of Philadelphia, reſpecting the permanent and temporary reſidence of Congreſs, was read.

The committee, to whom was recommitted the bill to relieve the inhabitants of George-Town and Alexandria, on the Potowmac, reported that they had not thought proper to recommend any alteration in it.

The petition of the creditors of the United States, reſiding in the city of Philadelphia, was referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Vining then brought forward his motion, reſpecting the validity of the Jerſey election, in a new form, viz.---"Reſolved, That James Schureman, Lambert Cadwallader, Elias Boudinot and Thomas Sinnickſon, were duly elected and properly returned members of this Houſe."

Mr. Sherman made a number of obſervations in ſupport of the validity of the election.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) ſpoke on the ſame ſide, and the queſtion being taken on Mr. Vining's motion, was carried in the affirmative.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, informing the Houſe that he had approved and ſigned the bill for regulating the coaſting trade, and the treaſury bill.

The Houſe then took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill for eſtabliſhing the compenſation of the members of Congreſs.

The firſt amendment was to ſtrike out the firſt paragraph of the bill, and to inſert, inſtead thereof, a clauſe providing that the ſenators and repreſentatives ſhould have ſix dollars a day till the year 1795, when the compenſation of the ſenators ſhould be ſeven dollars a day, and that the allowance for travelling ſhould be ſix dollars for every twenty miles.

Mr. Jackſon oppoſed very warmly both the principle of the amendment, and the manner in which it was introduced.

Mr. Sedgwick alſo objected to the form of the amendment, but took this opportunity to preſs the principle of diſcrimination between the pay of the members of both houſes. He was ſupported by Mr. Ames.

Mr. Tucker reprobated the form of the amendment as indelicate, ſince it propoſed to the houſe a meaſure which it would be diſgraceful in them to adopt, viz. the ſubjecting their ſucceſſors to a diſcrimination and an inferiority, which they would not themſelves ſubmit to.

Mr. Jackſon conſidered the amendment as a meaſure of deception, to take the houſe in by a ſpecious ſemblance in the ſenators of a diſregard to their perſonal intereſt.

On the other ſide the argument was chiefly confined to the general principle, and the old ground was travelled over. But it ſeemed to be pretty generally agreed, that the amendment was improper. Several alterations, by way of amendment, were attempted to the amendment of the Senate, but the amendment itſelf ſeemed ſo conſtructed, that any partial alteration appeared impoſſible without running into inconſiſtency.

The general queſtion for concurrence was at length taken, and negatived by a large majority. The Houſe adjourned.

THURSDAY, September 3, 1789.

This day the hall and galleries were exceedingly crouded, owing to the curioſity excited by the intereſting ſubject which was made the order of the day.

The fixing on the permanent ſeat of the Fœderal Government, which has long occupied the attention of the United States, and lately agitated the legiſlature, was an object, which, however unimportant it might be in a *national* view, and in the future operations of the government, was likely in the preſent ſtate of parties, and upon local, or merely *fœderal* principles, to occaſion conſiderable diviſions, and very warm debates.

We ſhall attempt to gratify the public with a ſtatement of the buſineſs.

After the bill for the puniſhment of crimes, &c. which had been ſent down from the Senate, had been read, the Houſe went into a committee of the whole, according to the order of the day, to take into conſideration the motion of Mr. Scott, the ſubſtance of which is as follows: Reſolved, That a permanent ſeat for the government of the United States ought to be fixed as near the centre of wealth, population and extent of territory, as ſhall be conſiſtent with the convenience of the Atlantic navigation, having alſo a due regard to the circumſtances of the weſtern country.

Mr. Goodhue roſe and obſerved, that the members from the eaſtern ſtates had contemplated the ſubject of a permanent ſeat of fœderal government with deliberation. They had turned their eyes to different parts of the country, and had at laſt, after a mutual and full conſultation, come to an agreement, that the banks of the Suſquehannah was as far ſouth, and as near the centre of population and extent of territory, as was conſiſtent with other circumſtances important to this country. Had they conſulted their own intereſts and convenience, they would have fixed upon a place more to the north and eaſt. But as they felt diſpoſed to be governed by principles of accommodation, they were of opinion that the banks of the Suſquehannah ought to be choſen for the permanent reſidence of Congreſs, and that till the particular place could be fixed on, and the proper buildings erected for their accommodation, the ſeat of Congreſs ſhould continue to be at the city of New-York.

He then read a reſolution to that effect.

Mr. Lee roſe, and obſerved, that the Houſe were called on to deliberate on a great national queſtion; and he hoped they would diſcuſs and decide on it with that diſpaſſionate deliberation, which its magnitude required. He would propoſe the following reſolution: --Whereas the people of the United States have aſſented to and ratified a conſtitution for their government, to provide for their defence againſt foreign danger, to ſecure their perpetual union and domeſtic tranquility, and to promote their common intereſts; and all theſe great objects will be beſt effected by eſtabliſhing the permanent ſeat of government in a ſtation as nearly central, as a convenient water communication with the Atlantic ocean and an eaſy acceſs to the weſtern territory will permit; and as it will be ſatisfactory to the people of the United States, and give them a firm confidence in the wiſdom and juſtice of their government, to be aſſured that ſuch a ſtation is already in the contemplation of Congreſs, and that proper meaſures will be taken to aſcertain it, and to provide the neceſſary accommodations, as ſoon as the indiſpenſible arrangements for carrying into effect the conſtitution can be made, and the circumſtances of the United States will permit; Reſolved, That a place, as nearly central as a convenient water communication with the Atlantic ocean and an eaſy acceſs to the weſtern territory will permit, ought to be ſelected and eſtabliſhed as the permanent ſeat of government of the United States."

He wiſhed the principles of the government to be recognized, that the people of the United States might be able to judge whether, in the meaſures about to be adopted, they were carried into execution by this Houſe. If theſe great principles were not preſerved, it would be an unhappy fulfilment of thoſe predictions which had been made by the opponents of the conſtitution, that the general intereſts of America would not be conſulted, that partial meaſures would be purſued, and that inſtead of being influenced by a general policy, directed to the good of the whole, one part of the Union would be depreſſed and trampled on, to benefit and exalt the other. Inſtead of accompliſhing and realiſing thoſe bright proſpects which ſhone upon us in the dawn of our government, and for which our patriots fought and bled, we ſhould find the whole to be a viſionary fancy.---He flattered himſelf, that before the Houſe decided on the queſtion before them, thoſe principles would be expreſsly recognized, if it was meant that they ſhould be regarded.

Mr. Hartley ſupported the motion of Mr. Goodhue, and pointed out Wright's ferry, on the Suſquehanna, as an eligible place for the ſeat of government---This he conſidered as a middle ground between the Dalaware, which might be ſuppoſed a northern object, and the Potowmac on the ſouth---He went largely into a diſplay of the natural and artificial advantages which this place preſented; its ſafety, its eaſy communication with the weſtern country and the Atlantic, its extreme fertility, the purity of the climate, and its abundant population.

Mr. Sedgwick hoped that the motion of Mr. Lee would not obtain. The gentlemen, he ſaid, who moved the other day to have this buſineſs brought on this ſeſſion, could not fail to recollect, that they were called on and intreated to defer this buſineſs. They were told that this was not the time, conſiſtently with the real good of the country, to determine the permanent reſidence of Congreſs. They were told that the government was not yet in operation---that the union was not yet compleat---yet that gentleman in particular, and the majority of the Houſe, ſuppoſed that ſuſpending it would occaſion ſo much diſſatisfaction and agitation, that the peace and happineſs of the country required a ſpeedy deciſion.---As his and other gentlemen's remonſtrances proved ineffectual, and it was reſolved to bring the buſineſs on immediately, he came now ready to meet the gentlemen, prepared to decide upon the important ſubject. He ſhould oppoſe the motion of Mr. Lee, becauſe it involved unneceſſary delay.

Mr. Tucker reprobated the motion of Mr. Lee. He wiſhed to know what gentlemen were going about.---It ſeemed to him that the propoſition was a preamble: Was it cuſtomary to agree to a preamble before the ſubſtance of the reſolution was determined on? No.---The regular way was firſt to agree to the ſubſtance, then the preamble. This mode of ſettling the preamble tended to lead members hood-winked to ſomething they were not aware of. He wiſhed ſomething more candid might be brought forward; ſomething that might be underſtood. He was not diſpoſed to agree to principles which may lead to conſequences of which he was not apprized.---This, he ſaid, was an irregular mode of proceeding---He was not fond of being led to truth blind folded. This was like Socratic roaſoning. Firſt to admit certain principles, then others, till we found ourſelves involved irreſiſtibly in concluſions which we were utterly unaware of. Gentlemen ſeemed to him diſpoſed to make laws ſyllogiſtically.

Mr. Lee aſſured Mr. Tucker that fair dealing was his object. He wiſhed to bring forward thoſe conſiderations which ought to guide their judgment. A queſtion was to be decided wich involved preſent and future intereſts, and extended to remote generations. The queſtion was to be ſettled, which muſt determine whether the government was to exiſt for ages, or be diſperſed among the contending winds---Would gentlemen ſay that theſe principles ought not to be recognized? Would gentlemen ſay that the centre of government ſhould not be the centre of the Union. Should it not be in a ſituation which would admit of an eaſy communication with the ocean?---Would they ſay that our weſtern brethren are to be diſregarded? Theſe were the momentous conſiderations which ſhould lead the Houſe to a concluſion. If they were diſregarded, it would be an alarming circumſtance to the people of the ſouthern ſtates. They had felt theſe alarms already. It was with difficulty on another occaſion that their apprehenſions on this ſcore were ſilenced, and their difficulties ſurmounted. If this queſtion was decided without regarding theſe intereſts, it would be ſaid that a Congreſs was found, who were not diſpoſed to recognize the general principles of the government. He had come forward, he ſaid, with ſuch explicit propoſitions as the intereſt of his country dictated. Some principles ought to be previouſly eſtabliſhed as a guide, as a polar ſtar to direct the Houſe to juſt concluſions.

Mr. Thatcher ſaid the motion was certainly not in order. This was a preamble, and it was improper to fix the preamble before the ſubſtance of the law was determined.

Mr. Sherman thought it beſt to let the preamble lie on the table----paſs a reſolution to fix on the place, and then adapt the preamble to that reſolution.

Mr. Vining did not conſider this reſolution as a preamble. It was only ſettling ſome general principles, by which the Houſe were to be governed in coming to a final determination. Was there a ſentence of the propoſitions which could be denied? Was it not proper and expedient that the government ſhould be fixed at ſome central place? If that was proper, why not expreſs it? Was it unuſual? Was it repugnant to the forms of legiſlation? What would be the operation of theſe principles?----Every gentleman would have an eye to ſome fixed and leading maxims. It would regulate and facilitate his concluſions. On theſe accounts he was in favor of the motion. He agreed that this was a matter of the higheſt importance. He wiſhed that all exterior circumſtances might combine in aid of the government, and every principle attended to which could preſerve and add ſtrength to it. While we had a Waſhington and his virtues to cement and guard the union, it might be ſafe; but, when he ſhall leave us, who would inherit his virtues, and poſſeſs his influence? Who would remain to embrace and draw to a centre thoſe hearts, which the authority of his virtues alone kept in union?

Mr. Stone oppoſed Mr. Lee's motion, as he conſidered the reſolution a preamble, which it was improper to ſettle previous to the ſubſtantial reſolution.

Mr. Seney alſo objected to it, becauſe the principles of it were ſufficiently provided and recognized in the reſolution of Mr. Scott, to which it ſeemed to be a preamble. He was not impreſſed with the neceſſity of any preamble at all. But if it was neceſſary, he ſubmitted it, whether the reſolution on the table did not fully expreſs that the ſeat of government ought to be as near the centre of extent, population, &c. as the Atlantic and weſtern intereſts ſhould permit.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) obſerved that it was a preamble to a preamble, and therefore improper. He did not believe that the event of fixing the ſeat of government could have the dangerous conſequence which alarmed the gentleman, of rending the union in pieces. Nor did he think that it was an intereſt to be contended for with ſo much zeal and violence.

Mr. Lee ſaid that gentlemen pretended that this was a preamble to a preamble---he denied it. It was no more than aſcertaining certain principles, which lead to a concluſion in the ſubſtantial reſolution. That the principles preceded declaring the deſign of the government, and was followed by a reſolution in exerciſe of theſe principles.

Mr. Maddiſon aſked if the motion of his colleague could be ſuppoſed out of order. He ſubmitted that to the chair. Did it contain any thing which was not true? He appealed to the candid judgment of the committee. Were the truths contained in the propoſition inapplicable to the ſubject? He appealed to the juſtice and policy of the people of the United States. The poſition, he ſaid, was ſtrictly in order. Was it improper or inapplicable to declare the principles which ought to govern on this queſtion, and which were properly prefixed to the motion that lay on the table.

The gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Tucker) had talked of theſe propoſitions leading him blindfold into embarraſſments. But they were in fact the luminous truths which ſhould guide him ſafely to a juſt deciſion.

Mr. Ames was at a loſs to conceive why the gentlemen from Virginia were ſo agitated, and anxious to preſs the ſubject of theſe reſolutions. The gentleman had aſked, was there any thing contained in the propoſition which was not true? Was there any thing not applicable to the ſubject? and by way of concluſion, aſks whether the reſolution ſhall not therefore paſs. But was ſuch a concluſion neceſſary to theſe premiſes. If they were true, why be ſo ſolicitous? Did truth acquire any new authority by being frequently voted? If they were truths, would not thoſe truths guide us? But he had, he ſaid, another difficulty. If the Houſe ſhould vote theſe propoſitions, the gentleman might bring forward other abſtract queſtions without limitation, and ſupported by the ſame arguments; and might then aſk, Were not theſe things true? Were not theſe things applicable? And in this way the Houſe would have upon their Journals all the arguments which could riſe out of this multifarious ſubject.---But was there any neceſſity for it? Would it not embarraſs the committee? It was not their buſineſs, he ſaid, to ſyllogize upon abſtract principles, like ſchool logicians, but to ſettle facts. He inſiſted, that if the principles were incontrovertibly true, there was no uſe in inſerting them.

The queſtion was then taken on Mr. Lee's motion, and negatived---34 againſt 18.

The next queſtion was on the original motion of Mr. Scott.

Mr. Tucker was oppoſed to ſettling any principles whatever. He declared that the majority for fixing on any ſet of principles could not govern his mind with regard to the fact. If, on the whole, he did not think that place the beſt which the principles adopted by the committee ſhould ſeem to lead to, he certainly could not vote for it---With what view then would gentlemen eſtabliſh principles, if they could not govern the conduct of the Houſe?---But the principles themſelves were vague, and led to no certain concluſion. What was the center of wealth, population and extent of territory? Was there a common center? Territory had one center, wealth another, and population another. He begged to know if a center was to be determined from thoſe three centers. It was not proper to ſettle principles, but fix the place. Gentlemen would in argument bring every principle into view that was neceſſary. Some would be for one place, ſome for another; and the advantages of all would be calculated.

Mr. Tucker dwelt ſome time longer on the abſurdity of this arrangement. He doubted whether the center of wealth ought in any form to be conſidered. The center of population was variable. Though the principle might now be fixed, it might be entirely inapplicable in future. The center of territory was fixed, but that alone would probably lead the government to a ſituation entirely ineligible. Indeed, whether principles of population, wealth and territory, were conſidered ſeperately, or in combination, they furniſhed no certain direction, no poſſible guide to the committee, in fixing on the proper place for the ſeat of government.

Mr. Madiſon moved that the word "wealth" ſhould be ſtruck out. He obſerved that population and extent of territory were the only main principles which ought to govern. Government was intended for the equal accommodation of all ranks of citizens. They ought all to be ſo favoured, that they might eaſily tranſmit their grievances, and receive thoſe bleſſings the government was intended to diſpenſe. The rich were certainly not leſs able than the poor to reſort to the government, or to eſtabliſh the neceſſary means of ſecuring its advantages. If there were any ſuperior advantages to be enjoyed from the preſence of the government, he rather ſuppoſed that it ought to move towards thoſe who moſt wanted its protection.

The queſtion on this motion was taken and negatived---Ayes 22 --Noes 27.

The queſtion was then taken on the original reſolution of Mr. Scott, and carried---Ayes 35---Noes 14.

FRIDAY, September 4, 1789.

The Houſe being met, reſolved themſelves into a committee of the whole, for the purpoſe of fixing a permanent ſeat of government.

After a long debate on the amendment to Mr. Goodhue's motion, propoſed yeſterday by Mr. Lee, for fixing the ſeat of government on the Potowmac inſtead of the Suſquehanna, the queſtion was taken, and there were 20 in favour of it, and 31 againſt; ſo the amendment was loſt.

Mr. Madiſon then propoſed to amend Mr. Goodhue's motion, ſo as to leave it diſcretional, to be either on the Potowmac or Suſquehanna, as ſhall be judged moſt eligible.

On this queſtion the ayes were 20, nays 31.

A diviſion of Mr. Goodhue's motion was called for; the firſt part, fixing the ſeat of government on the eaſt bank of the river Suſquehanna, was carried, ayes 32, noes 19.

The ſecond part, reſolving that until the neceſſary buildings were erected at the ſeat of the permanent reſidence, Congreſs ſhould remain at New-York, was carried: ayes 30, nays 21.

Mr. Fitzſimons brought forward a propoſition, authoriſing the preſident to appoint commiſſioners to purchaſe ground, erect buildings, &c. and to open a loan for raiſing the neceſſary ſums, to carry the foregoing into effect: This motion being laid on the table, the committee roſe and the Houſe adjourned.

CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, the 24th of Auguſt, 1789.

Reſolved, by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, two thirds of both Houſes deeming it neceſſary, that the following articles be propoſed to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, as amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States; all, or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the ſaid legiſlatures, to be valid, to all intents and purpoſes, as part of the ſaid Conſtitution.

ARTICLES in addition to and amendment of the Conſtitution of the United States of America, propoſed by Congreſs, and ratified by the legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, purſuant to the 5th article of the original Conſtitution.

Art. 1. After the firſt enumeration required by the firſt article of the conſtitution, there ſhall be one repreſentative for every thirty thouſand, until the number ſhall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion ſhall be ſo regulated by Congreſs, that there ſhall be not leſs than one hundred repreſentatives, nor leſs than one repreſentative for every forty thouſand perſons, until the number of repreſentatives ſhall amount to two hundred, after which the proportion ſhall be ſo regulated by Congreſs, that there ſhall not be leſs than two hundred repreſentatives, nor leſs than one repreſentative for every fifty thouſand perſons.

Art. 2. No law varying the compenſation to the members of Congreſs ſhall take effect, until an election of repreſentatives ſhall have intervened.

Art. 3. Congreſs ſhall make no law eſtabliſhing religion, or prohibiting the free exerciſe thereof, nor ſhall the rights of conſcience be infringed.

Art. 4. The freedom of ſpeech, and of the preſs, and the right of the people peaceably to aſſemble and conſult for their common good, and to apply to the government for redreſs of grievances, ſhall not be infringed.

Art. 5. A well regulated militia, compoſed of the body of the people, being the beſt ſecurity of a free ſtate, the right of the people to keep and bear arms ſhall not be infringed, but no one religiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms ſhall be compelled to render military ſervice in perſon.

Art. 6. No ſoldier ſhall in time of peace be quartered in any houſe without the conſent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be preſcribed by law.

Art. 7. The right of the people to be ſecure in their perſons, houſes, papers and effects againſt unreaſonable ſearches & ſeizures, ſhall not be violated; and no warrants ſhall iſſue, but upon probable cauſe ſupported by oath or affirmation, and particularly deſcribing the place to be ſearched, and the perſons or things to be ſeized.

Art. 8. No perſon ſhall be ſubject, except in caſe of impeachment, to more than one trial or one puniſhment for the ſame offence, nor ſhall be compelled in any criminal caſe to be a witneſs againſt himſelf, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due proceſs of law; nor ſhall private property be taken for public uſe without juſt compenſation.

Art. 9. In all criminal proſecutions, the accuſed ſhall enjoy the right to a ſpeedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cauſe of the accuſation, to be confronted with the witneſſes againſt him, to have compulſory proceſs for obtaining witneſſes in his favor, and to have the aſſiſtance of counſel for his defence.

Art. 10. The trial of all crimes (except in caſes of impeachment, and in caſes ariſing in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual ſervice in time of war or public danger) ſhall be by an impartial jury of the vicinage, with the requiſite of unanimity for conviction, the right of challenging, and other accuſtomed requiſites; and no perſon ſhall be held to anſwer for a capital or otherwiſe infamous crime, unleſs on a preſentment or indictment by a grand jury; but if a crime be committed in a place in the poſſeſſion of an enemy, or in which an inſurrection may prevail, the indictment and trial may by law be authoriſed in ſome other place within the ſame ſtate.

Art. 12. In ſuits at common law, the right of trial by jury ſhall be preſerved.

Art. 13. Exceſſive bail ſhall not be required nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

Art. 15. The enumeration in the conſtitution of certain rights, ſhall not be conſtrued to deny or diſparage others retained by the people.

Art. 14. No ſtate ſhall infringe the right of trial by jury in criminal caſes, nor the rights of conſcience, nor the freedom of ſpeech, or of the preſs.

Art. 11. No appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States ſhall be allowed, where the value in controverſy ſhall not amount to one thouſand dollars; nor ſhall any fact, triable by a jury according to the courſe of the common law, be otherwiſe re-examinable, than according to the rules of common law.

Art. 16. The powers delegated by the conſtitution to the government of the United States ſhall be exerciſed as therein appropriated, ſo that the legiſlative ſhall never exerciſe the powers veſted in the executive or judicial; nor the executive the powers veſted in the legiſlative or judicial; nor the judicial the powers veſted in the legiſlative or executive.

Art. 17. The powers not delegated by the conſtitution, nor prohibited by it to the ſtates, are reſerved to the ſtates reſpectively.

Ordered, that the Clerk of this Houſe do carry to the Senate a fair and engroſſed copy of the ſaid propoſed articles of amendment, and deſire their concurrence.

Extract from the journal,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the Carliſle iron-works, in Cumberland county, a Negroe woman, named BETT, about 40 years of age, between five and ſix feet high, ſpeaks good Engliſh and German. It is ſuppoſed ſhe will make for the city of Philadelphia, as ſhe was ſeen on the road between Lancaſter and the city. Whoever ſecures ſaid wench, ſo that I may get her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by MICHAEL EGE.

Auguſt 26, 1789. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Nether-Providence, Cheſter county, a ſtrawberry roan HORSE, ſuppoſed to be about 7 or 8 years old. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

July 16, 1789. ‡ SAMUEL LINDSAY.

PARIS, June 25.

The preſent ſtate of this capital bears a ſtrong reſemblance to that in which it ſtood a little time previous to Barricades, and the Ligne.

Every thing is in a ferment.

The crouds that aſſembled daily at the Palais Royal, whither the accounts of the proceedings of the States General at Verſailles are firſt carried, are literally immenſe.

The agitation produced in the minds of the people, when the news arrived that the King, by virtue of his Royal authority, had reſcinded and annulled the reſolutions of the Commons, was violent beyond expreſſion.

Several voices were heard in the Palais Royal, crying out Francois aux arms! From whom theſe voices proceeded could not be aſcertained by the officers of the Police, ſo immenſe were the crouds.

Never was government in a more critical ſituation.

If the Miniſters do not purſue vigorous meaſures, the different orders of the State will ſoon have recourſe to arms.

And yet a raſh attempt to coerce the people by a vigorous exertion of power would moſt probably produce the very effect, which it might be calculated to prevent.

So that whatever part Government may take, whether that of vigor or paſſiveneſs, the public tranquility will be equally in danger.

The court views with a jealous eye the conduct of the Duke of Orleans.

That Prince omits no opportunity to ingratiate himſelf with the people.

In the houſe of the Nobles he conſtantly votes againſt the majority, and pleads the cauſe of the Commons.

LONDON, June 15.

The cruel outrages and violence committed in the African ſlave trade, and in the lunatic trade, have engaged ſome portion of the public attention. It is no uncommon thing for corrupt and depraved men to parade about ſound morals and religion, and to affect a fervent zeal for the honor of God, and the important offices of brotherly love and chriſtian charity, when they are acting in the moſt flagrant violation of all the duties and rights of humanity. The reſpectable merchants of Briſtol and Liverpool appear to be highly ſcandalized at the hard imputations brought upon the fineneſs of their feelings and moral characters; and have engaged a legion of the ableſt counſel, highly fed, to aſſert the pure right of kidnapping, and to vindicate the perfect rectitude, benevolence and humanity exerciſed in the proſecution of the African ſlave trade.

The Britiſh export of watches and clocks to the Eaſt-Indies, by the laſt ſhips, amounted to not leſs than 500,000l. Though the Genoeſe ſell gold watches for little more than half price of the Engliſh, yet preference is given to the latter. Our glaſs export to India amounted to about 30,000l.

The French have endeavored, without ſucceſs, to fabricate hammers, in the Engliſh manner, for forging copper. The Engliſh hammer will laſt four or five months, the French not a fortnight. They have likewiſe, in vain, tried to make rollers for rolling copper into ſheets, in the manner of ours; the cauſe of their not ſucceeding is, the very ſuperior properties of the Britiſh caſt iron for ſuch purpoſes, as well as the diſtinguiſhed ſkill of our workmen.

June 24. The mails from Holland, due on Monday, arrived yeſterday. A report very ſtrongly prevailed at Vienna, June 6, that Field Marſhal Laudohn had ſurprized the Pacha of Travenick, killed the greater part of his people, and taken the Pacha himſelf priſoner.---This victory is ſaid to have coſt the Imperialiſts a thouſand men. This intelligence was not gazetted when the poſt left Vienna.

The election of a King of the Romans is an event likely to take place very ſoon, as the foreign miniſters, reſident at Ratiſbon, have received orders from their different Courts not to leave that place on account thereof.

The conſideration of the Slave trade and its abolition is, we are aſſured, to be poſtponed to next year, from the impoſſibility of concluding the examinations and other proceedings in a ſuitable time for the adjournment. Including the Convention Parliament, the two Houſes have ſat near nine months without any receſs of conſequence.

In a paper of yeſterday it is ſaid, that Doctor Willis is ſoon to be created an Iriſh Peer, with a penſion of 4000l. a year, for his own life, and the life of his two ſons.

The Nabob of Arcot was in perfect health when the Man ſhip left Madras, and took the advantage of that conveyance to ſend ſome valuable preſents to his Majeſty.

Tippo Sultan continues to augment and to diſcipline his forces. That reſtleſs prince is preparing a ſtorm, which will ſoon burſt on the Carnatic.

The diſſention which has for a long time ſubſiſted between Lord Cornwallis and Sir Archibald Campbell is the cauſe, that the latter reſigned a ſituation which he could not honorably hold conſiſtent with his own feelings.

The officers of the Eaſt-India ſhips, in general, who have lately arrived from Bengal, complain that the trade there is entirely ruined. The articles of merchandize which formerly fetched eighty and a hundred per cent. they were glad to diſpoſe of at five and twenty under prime coſt. This, they ſay, is occaſioned by the heavy taxes which the Governor General has impoſed upon ſhops, and upon every ſpecies of merchandize; and ſtill more by the vexatious ſeverity with which thoſe taxes are exacted.

The Engliſh merchants, harraſſed and diſguſted with thoſe proceedings, are ſelling off their goods, and ſhutting up their ſhops as faſt as poſſible. At the ſales in Bengal, many articles of Engliſh manufactories are now ſold fifty per cent. cheaper than in Britain.

He has alſo thought fit to enforce, even among the Hindoos, a judicial obſervation of the Sabbath day; in conſequence of which the indolent natives have added to their numerous holidays another of idleneſs.

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, June 8.

"On the 31ſt of laſt month, which was the day of Penticoſt, there was a warm diſpute at Tilemont, four leagues from Louvain, between the loyaliſts and patriots, which was followed by a ſcuffle, in which many were killed and wounded on both ſides. The night following the military and citizens had a ſkirmiſh with each other at Louvain, in which ſome lives were loſt, and ſeveral of each party were wounded. Theſe are eaſily perceived to be the effects of rancour in our prieſts, who, though they appear to be meek and gentle, ſtill nouriſh in their hearts a ſecret deſire to revenge themſelves at any rate upon thoſe who have for ſome time reſtrained them.

"In conſequence of the above diſturbances, our government-general have publiſhed a very energetic declaration on the part of the Emperor, revoking all the conceſſions made, and particularly that of oblivion, ordering the government-general to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to find out thoſe perſons who were concerned in the late troubles, and to bring them to puniſhment.

"His Excellency the Miniſter Plenipotentiary went on the 25th of May to Mons, to inſpect the ſtate of the corn market, after the report of the diſturbances which had happened there. The French carry away the corn by ſack-fulls, on the backs of men and horſes, and ſave themſelves on their frontiers, where there are 200 armed men to protect them.

"On the 29th his Excellency went in diſguiſe to our corn-market, but was diſcovered, and the price lowered immediately. He made a contract with a farmer, who, knowing him, only aſked five florins, inſtead of ſeven, which he demanded before. His Excellency took him at his word, and bought a number of

sacks, which were distributed amongst the poor on the spot; from thence the Minister proceeded to the butter market, where they asked seven sols and a half, but soon lowered the price to five sols per lb."

June 30. This morning arrived a Dutch mail.---The Swedish fleet has not yet sailed.---Some Russian ships have appeared before Helsingfors.---The Swedes are said to be detained in Carlskroon, for want of provisions, and are besides afflicted with a contagious disorder, which carried off great numbers of their men----An express from Stockholm has brought accounts of an action that happened between the Sweeds and Russians, on the borders of Finland.---The particulars we have not learnt.---Mr. Elliot still continues to negociate for the surrender of the Swedish frigate, that was captured by the Russians on the coast of Denmark.

Subsequent accounts from France confirm the intelligence that arrived yesterday. They state that the Third Estate had attended the Royal presence---that the King, with some *hauteur*, had ordered them to disperse; but they persisted in demanding the object of their assembly. The Princes discovered some alarm; the military were ordered to enforce the Royal will, but they refused to act. After some altercation the Third Estate retired, and severally took an oath, that they would continue to assemble until the King should have acknowledged and confirmed the constitution on principles of freedom, whereby the Third Estate shall be considered as a third, and in fact a controuling power in the state.

On putting the question to this effect, 569 were for it, and 30 against it.

Forty of the superior Clergy have joined this Assembly; and it is expected that the Duke of Orleans, with a strong party, will also unite to support the pretensions of the Third Estate.

Emissaries are dispatched through the different provinces, with an account of the late transactions.

Promotions.---In addition to the arrangements already stated, the tongue of rumour has set others on float. We give them merely as rumours; but as our distrust led us on a recent occasion to with-hold what we considered as improbable, we shall not suppress the following, though barely within the verge of probability.---Lord Camden to retire from his palce as President of the Council, to the Chief Justiceship in Eyre of his Majesty's forests, south of Trent, vacant by the death of Mr. Cornwall.---The Marquis of Stafford to succeed as Lord President of the Council.---The Duke of Leeds to succeed the Marquis of Stafford as Privy Seal.---And either Lord Hawkesbury or Mr. Eden, with a Peerage, to succeed his Grace as Secreeary of State for the Foreign Department.

PITT, & Co.---Thus stands the connexions of the firm:

Mr. Pitt, first Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord Chatham, Mr. Pitt's brother, first Lord of the Admiralty.

Marquis of Buckingham, Mr. Pitt's first cousin, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

W. W. Grenville, another of Mr, Pitt's cousins, Secretary of State.

Lord Sidney, Lord Chatham's father-in-law, Chief Justice in Eyre.

Hon. J. T. Townshend, Lord Chatham's brother-in-law, a Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Elliott, another of Lord Chatham's brother-in-laws, a Lord of the Treasury.

And two or three more of the alliance are now at nurse for maces and wands of office, as they fall to the distribution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

CHARLESTON, August 13.

General Pickens and Henry Osborne, Esq; commissioners of Indian affairs, have written a letter to the head men, chiefs and warriors of the Creek nation, appointing a general meeting on the 15th of September, at Rock-landing, on the Oconee, to settle all disputes on liberal principles. They have also written to Mr. M'Gillivray, stating that Mrs. Girerdeau, a widow lady, of Liberty county, was plundered by a party of Creek Indians, of eight Negroes, requesting permssion for her son to visit the nation in search of them.

GEORGE-TOWN, September 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louisville, (Falls of Ohio) to his friend in this town.

"The new king of Spain has lately furnished this western part of the world with a proof of his enterprizing and penetrating genius; foreseeing the danger to which his possessions (bordering on the United States) may in a future day be exposed to, by the great emigration from the Atlantic States; he has lately formed a settlement on the west side of the Missisippi, opposite the mouth of the Ohio river, one of the most delightful spots in the world. The great encouragement the emigrants receive from the crown of Spain, has induced a great number of the old French inhabitants, scattered over the country, to join the Spanish standard: And by the best information I can receive, a number of people (who have suffered by the Indians) have actually gone, and more of them are preparing to follow---as trifling as this affair may appear to some, I cannot help but lament seeing our countrymen, merely for want of protection against the Savages, leave their own country, and become the subjects of a foreign power.

"Besides establishing this new settlement, the Spaniards have of late shewn themselves more active along the Mississippi than ever they did before---a fleet of eight large transports arrived in the month of June, at New-Orleans from Europe, with troops, ammunition, clothing and farming utensils---most of the troops were immediately distributed in a remote part of the country, even amongst the Indian nations, with whom they seem to be on the best terms.---We live in great hopes and expectations of soon seeing the new Congress raise a sufficient number of troops to protect our frontiers, and check the insults we may receive from our enemies in this quarter."

NEW-YORK, September 3.

By a gentleman from Canada we are informed, that all kinds of grain are now selling in that province at very moderate prices, owing to the great quantities which have been carried there from different parts of the United States. Corn is from 4 to 6 livres per bushel, and flour from 3 to 4 dollars per hundred, &c.

If the British paragraphs say true, the kingdom of France is in a most convulsed and unhappy situation, by the height of political dissentions, bordering upon the horrors of a civil war, with fell famine in the rear.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in Philadelphia.

"Our American Pliny, Dr. Mitchell, has discovered that anchovies are very abundant along the sea cost of New-York; he has pickled some bottles of them, and finds them as good as those which are brought from the Straits; our tables may hereafter be supplied with this article of diet from our own waters, and preclude the need of importation; thus it appears that this country is found to be more and more abundant in good things, as discovering eyes are directed to point them out."

Accounts from Rhode-Island of August 27, say---At the town-meeting held here on Tuesday, for election of representatives, the following gentlemen were re-elected, viz. John Jenckes, Jabez Bowen, Benjamin Bourne, Esquires, and Mr. Amasa Gray.

At this meeting a vote was passed, appointing a committee to draft a petition to the Congress of the United States, praying that the vessels of the citizens of this state may be exempted from the foreign tonnage duty---and goods shipped from this state from the foreign impost, for such time, and under such regulations, as they in their wisdom shall deem meet. The committee is to report this day, at 3 o'clock, to which time the meeting stands adjourned.

For many years past, these states in general have not been blessed with finer crops; the latter harvest will, in all probability, equal the former, and every appearance indicates that there will be plenty of food for man and beast.

Agriculture, commerce and population, increase in America with much rapidity. Vermont, which, a few years since (say 50) was a wilderness, now contains 200,000 inhabitants---Kentucky 50,000.

Sept. 5. The period assigned for the present session of Congress is drawing to a close. Perhaps some, and indeed most of the public creditors expected, that in the course of this session the public debt would have been a subject of contemplation. However, had they carefully estimated the objects that were to be previously accomplished, they could hardly have supposed that so few months would have brought our national legislature to so advanced a stage of the business, as that of PUBLIC CREDIT. Every reflecting man must be convinced, that a good system of finance pre-supposes a well-established, operative government. If attempts are too soon made to fix appropriations, it is a thousand chances to one, but that the calculations will be so fallacious, as to throw embarrassment and uncertainty over the face of public affairs. Some data resulting from an experiment must be obtained, before the important subject of appropriation can be safely introduced and finally decided.

The debates on the subject of a permanent seat of government reflect the highest honor on the abilities of the several speakers. Great justice was done to the arguments on both sides, and the spectators, who were uncommonly numerous, expressed their approbation of the candor, and their admiration of the talents that were displayed on this interesting occasion. We will not pretend to determine how far it was policy to introduce the question at the present moment; but we can affirm that it has been ably and honorably conducted.

WILMINGTON, *(Delaware) Sept.* 5.

By a gentleman just arrived from Talbot county, Maryland, we learn, that a nest of those hardened wretches, to whom no music is pleasing but the sighs and groans of miserable men, has lately been discovered. It seems a certain Thomas Shields and Neal Dougherty, had kidnapped six free negroes, and put them on board a sloop, lying at Cambridge, in order to carry them to Georgia for sale, which sloop stopped at Oxford on her way to clear out, on Sunday last, when the affair got wind, Chief Justice Goldsborough sent a writ by which Shields, Dougherty, and the master of the vessel, were taken into custody; when it appeared that they had been long concerned in this flagrant violation of all the rights of civilized society, having last fall kidnapped a number of free negroes, whom they actually sold at Georgia. Such nefarious wretches deserve to be extirpated, as there is no creature on the face of the earth with which they can with propriety be ranked. The wolf, the tyger, even the shark, spares its own species, but those wretches would reduce the whole human race to bondage, rather than be at the trouble to make an honest livelihood in the best country on the globe.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 9.

A correspondent, who professes a sincere attachment to his fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, rejoices at the candor and good humor that appear in the present discussion of amendments to the state constitution. Many sensible and learned men, formerly much opposed to alterations, have without hesitation signed the petitions to the Legislature for calling a convention, convinced, that though it may have been heretofore prudent to defer a revision of the constitution, this is the happy moment when it will be done with wisdom and moderation.

We are informed, that near sixty journeymen manufacturers and tradesmen have arrived in this city within the last month, from various quarters, but mostly from Europe.

American Maple Sugar and Molasses.

An estimate of the capacity of the Sugar Maple lands of New-York or Pennsylvania, to supply the demand of the United States for sugar and molasses.

THE DEMAND.

BY authentic documents obtained from the Custom-house of Philadelphia, it appears that the medium importation of brown sugar for each year, from 1785 to 1789, is 5692848lbs.

Loaf-sugar, on a medium, - - 4480

Molasses 543900 gallons, which, at 10lbs. per gallon, is 5439000lbs. half of which weight in sugar may be considered as equal to 543900 gallons of molasses, - - - 2719500

Total importation into Philadelphia, per annum, 8416828lbs.

Supposing the whole importation of the union to be five times that of Philadelphia, the demand for the United States will then be 42084140 pounds weight.

THE CAPACITY OF SUPPLY.

Mr. William Cooper (of Cooper's-town, on the Otsego Lake) upon experience and enquiry, gives information, that there is usually made from a tree five pounds of sugar, and that there are 50 trees on an acre, at a medium. But suppose only four pounds to a tree and 20 trees to an acre, then 105210 acres will yield 8416828 pounds weight. And supposing, as above stated, the whole demand of the union 42084140lbs. or five times the importation into Philadelphia, then 526000 acres will supply the United States. It need not be observed, that there are three times 526000 acres of sugar-maple lands in each of the states of New-York and Pennsylvania, which are particularly mentioned, from their being known to the estimator.

The sugar-maple tree is found however in great abundance in many other parts of the United States.

It will be frankly admitted, that *the result* of the above estimate has *a wild and visionary appearance*; but as it is made upon a moderate statement of facts, very carefully ascertained, and as the whole calulation is freely exposed to examination, it will not be unsafe to place some confidence in it, until exaggeration of fact or error shall be pointed out.

A FRIEND OF MANUFACURES.

To the *Manufacturers* of *Maple Sugar.*

The method of making Sugar in the West India Islands from the juice of the sugar-cane, when cured in hogsheads, as in Antigua.

AS soon as a sufficient quantity of juice is procured, it is put into the kettle, under which a good fire is made, and no scum is taken off until the liquor is nearly ready to boil, which is discovered by the scum's cracking or parting, and then the scum is taken off, and a person is kept constantly skimming it, as the scum rises, until it becomes sugar, which is discovered by it's granulating, or the grain appearing upon the skimmer or ladle, when it is immediately taken out of the kettle and put into a cooler, where it remains until it is about blood warm, and then it is put into casks, with small holes at the bottom, in order that the molasses may drain out; after remaining in the casks two or three weeks, it is fit for use, and is sent to market.

N. B. A small quantity of unslacked lime is put into the kettle when the juice is warm, or before, say about three table spoonfulls to one hundred gallons. Large copper skimmers and ladles with long wooden handles are made use of; a good fire is kept under the kettle from the time of the juice being put in, until it becomes sugar.

This Day is Published, Sold by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the STONE-HOUSE, in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets——*(Price 2/6)*

AN ORATION,

Delivered July 4th, 1789, at the Presbyterian Church, in Arch-street, Philadelphia,

By the Rev. WLLIAM ROGERS, A. M.

Professor of English and Oratory, in the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

To which is added, a PRAYER, delivered on the same occasion.

By the Rev. ASHBEL GREEN, A. M. Junior,

Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Published at the request of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING repeatedly experienced your friendship, I flatter myself my past conduct has merited your approbation, I therefore request the favor of a continuance of your votes and interest at the ensuing election for the Coroner's Office, which (as heretofore) shall be held in grateful remembrance by,

Gentlemen, your obliged friend and humble servant,

Sept. 7, 1789. † JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AT the last general election I was solicited by my friends and fellow-citizens to offer myself a candidate for the *Coroner's Office*, and the encouragement I then had from the public emboldens me to request your votes and interest at the next. Should I be so happy as to meet with your suffrages, it will be ever acknowledged as a favor by the publics friend,

§ 1 w PETER JODON.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends and fellow-citizens, I am emboldend to solicit your votes and interests at the ensuing election for the office of *Coroner*; if I should be so fortunate as to meet with your suffrages, it will be held in grateful remembrance, by Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES PICKERING.

Philad. August 18, 1789.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

At the Merchants Coffee-house in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 23d day of September inst. at seven o'clock in the evening, will be SOLD, the following property, viz.

Late belonging to Alexander Tod, Esquire.

A TWO story Frame House, Work Shops and Lot of Ground, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the east side of Delaware Second-street, continued and enlarged, containing in breadth on said Second-street 44 feet, and in length or depth on the north side, bounding on Phillips's Rope-walk, 239 feet, or thereabouts, to a 30 feet alley, and in length on the south side, bounding on ground of William Brown's, 233 feet, or thereabouts, to the said 30 feet alley, and in breadth on the said alley 32 feet and 3 inches inches (be the same in length or breadth more or less) now in the tenure of Martin Wall.

Late belonging to Clement Biddle, Esquire.

A Tract of Patented Land, in late Westmoreland, now Allegany county, situate on Big Sewickley creek, about five miles distant from the river Ohio, containing 321½ acres and 23 perches, with allowance, on which there is an excellent mill-seat.

A Tract of Patented ditto, in the same county, containing 200 acres and allowance, being Lot No. 1553, in the 8th district of the Donation Lands.

Any further information can be had by applying to the subscriber, who will attend at the place of sale.

ROBERT RALSTON, Assignee, &c.

September 7, 1789.

Four Dollars Reward.

WAS lost, on the 26th of last month, on the road between Dilworth's town and West Chester, in Chester county, a *Parchment Pocket Book*, containing one twenty dollar note, of the bank of Pensylvania, one penal note, and several notes of hand. Payment being stopped at all the offices, they can be of no service only to the owner. Whoever will return the book and contents to *John Townsend*, near Dilworth's tavern, or to *Jesse Sharples*, at the corner of Chesnut and Third-streets, Philadelphia, shall be entitled to the above reward, and no questions asked.

September 4, 1789.

BY virtue of precept of sale, under the hand of David Rittenhouse, Esquire, sole Trustee of the general loan-office of the late province (now state) of Pennsylvania, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 8th day of October next, on the premises, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, situate on a branch of Bandywine creek, in Nantmill township, Chester county, beginning at a chesnut tree on the south side of the said branch, thence along a line of marked trees east by south 84 perches, to another chesnut tree; thence north by east, crossing said branch, 14 perches to a white-oak, thence east by south 106 perches to a hickory; thence south-east by east 104 perches to a post; thence south south-west 100 perches, to a post; thence south 14 perches, to a post; thence west 160 perches, to a post; thence north north-west 202 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 210 acres and allowance. Taken in execution as the property of Evan Griffiths, and to be sold by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 30th ult. a Dutch servant man, by the name of JOHN ANDREW PEATS, by trade a taylor, about 30 years of age, a slim made man, with sandy hair tied; he had on, when he went away, a grey mixt superfine coat, with buttons of the same, nankeen jacket and breeches, white stockings, a pair of half worn shoes with large plated buckels in them, and a round fashionable hat, with buckle and band; he takes snuff, is fond of liquor, and speaks bad English. Any person who will take up and deliver the said servant to his master, or confine him in any gaol on the Continent, so that he may be had again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges for bringing him home.

Philad. Sep. 4, 1789. WM. LAWRENCE.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid harbouring or taking away the said servant at their peril. †

A Stray STEER,

CAME to the plantation of William Dilworth, in the township of Birmingham, Chester county, about the 11th day of August, supposed to be about four years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold very shortly to pay charges, by

September 1, 1789. § ISRAEL MONROW.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

HAVING been favored with your ſuffrages at the laſt general election, by voting me to the office of Sheriff, which I have endeavoured to execute to the beſt of my abilities, a continuance of your intereſt at the next election will confer a further obligation on, Your much obliged friend

And humble ſervant,

Philad. Auguſt 4, 1789. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a reſpectable number of my friends, I take this opportunity to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE when the preſent officer's time ſhall expire; relying on my paſt conduct and my long reſidence amongſt you to recommend me to your free ſuffrages, I therefore earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt to place me on the return next October, which favor, as likewiſe the continuance of your favors, will with gratitude be remembered by

Your friend and humble ſervant,

‡ WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Diſtrict of Southwark, and County of Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THE favor you have done me at the laſt general election, in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff, by a reſpectable number of votes, emboldens me to ſolicit the continuance of your votes and intereſts at the enſuing election, which favor will be held in grateful remembrance, by

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obliged humble ſervant,

WILLAM WILL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1789.

To the ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a great number of my fellow-citizens, I am induced to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, at the expiration of the preſent officer's time.---Therefore, your placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff at the next election, will be gratefully acknowledged

By your friend and humble ſervant,

JONATHAN PENROSE.

Southwark, Auguſt 6, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS in and for the county of Cheſter.

THE encouragement I have received from many of the reſpectable freeholders and others electors of this county, induces me to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the enſuing election, earneſtly deſiring your votes and intereſt for the ſame, which favor, if granted, will be acknowledged and gratefully remembered, by *Your aſſured Friend*,

Eighth Month 11*th*, 1789. JESSE MARIS.

WINDOW-GLASS.

A large aſſortment of the cheapeſt kind, of 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, in boxes of 100 feet each; alſo ſome of the beſt ſorts (which will be diſpoſed of cheap by the quantity)

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet.---ALSO

BOXES of lowpriced tumblers,
A great variety of ſheet braſs,
German ſtraw-knives,
Dutch ſcythes of different ſizes,
Meylander whetſtones,
Shoemakers knives,
Boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers,
Watch chryſtals,
Fuſee chains, pendants and hands,
German looking-glaſſes,
Pewter table and tea ſpoons,
Leghorn hats,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Temple ſpectacles,
Fine and coarſe gunpowder in quarter caſks.
Shoe-buckles,
Fine braſs wire,
Sleeve buttons, &c.

6 W.

Newtown, Auguſt 24, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 12th of September next, at two o'clock, P. M. that old accuſtomed tavern-houſe, and the lot of one acre of land thereunto belonging, called and well known by the name of Cuckold-town Tavern, formerly the ſign of the black horſe, ſituate in Middletown townſhip, Bucks county, on the great roads, one from Briſtol to Newtown, and the other from Yardley's ferry to Philadelphia: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as late the property of John Gregg, deceaſed, by

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 27, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 14th of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, two certain meſſuages or tenements, plantation or tract of 30 acres of land, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip or manor of Moreland, bounded by lands of Philip Wynkoop and Thomas Walton: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Nathaniel Walton, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 27, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 15th of September next, at one o'clok in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of 100 acres of land, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Cheltenham, bounded by lands of Sebaſtian Miller, Enoch Thomas, and others: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Jacob Naſs and Alice his wife, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

Tbctf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

Blockley, Auguſt 23, 1789.

WAS FOUND,

A Female Child,

SUPPOSED to be near two years old, with a white bonnet, gown and petticaot; has a large mark on the breaſt and appears likely to have been ſcalded. The above child is ſuppoſed to have been left by a woman of tall ſtature, in a white gown, with large black cuffs, red petticoat and a white bonnet. Any perſon apprehending the perſons who left the above child, ſo that they may be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by ISAAC HAYES,) *Overſeers of*
† JOHN FRAILEY,) *the Poor.*

Cheſter county, Auguſt 10, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 12th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, three certain tracts or pieces of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, containing in the whole 26 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Benjamin Collins, Abel Griffith, John Jackſon, Robert Thornton, and others; taken in execuion as the eſtate of George Jacobs, and to be ſold, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheaiff.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the borough of Reading, Berks county, on Monday evening laſt, a certain apprentice lad, named *Philip Kuntzman*, about 18 years old, five feet four inches high, has a full face, ſtrong voice, and black hair, which he wears tied: Had on when he went away, one lapelled cloth coat of a deep blue colour, one green and white ſtriped jacket, ſtriped breeches, a pair of half worn ſhoes, with ſmall plated oval buckles, a new Iriſh wool hat with blue lining, one red and white ſtriped ſilk handkerchief. He alſo took with him, one red ſpotted velvet jacket, a pair of ſtriped velvet breeches, a pair of breeches and a jacket, both of nankeen, a pair of cotton ribbed ſtockings, and a pair of woollen ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward; or whoever takes him up and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds, beſides reaſonable charges, paid him by

† GEORGE YEAGER, Hatter.

Reading, Auguſt 18, 1789.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Elk Forge, Cecil county, Maryland, the 23d inſt. a Negroe man, named *Zack*, about 20 years of age, ſix feet or more high; had on when he went away a tow ſhirt and trowſers, a ſmall wool hat, blue cloth jacket without ſleeves not any ſhoes. He may change his clothes and name, and probably endeavour to paſs for a freeman. Whoever takes up ſaid negroe, and ſecures him in any gaol ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward if 50 miles or more from home, and Six Dollars if leſs than 50, and reaſonable charges if brought home. § THOMAS JOHN.

N. B. All maſtees of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry off ſaid negroe at thir peril.

Auguſt 31, 1789.

Muſtard and Chocolate MANUFACTORY,

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed*, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

RAN away on the 17th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield, Cheſter county, a ſervant girl, named Mary Burd, between 16 and 17 years of age, dark complexion, ſhe took ſeveral clothes with her, that her dreſs cannot be particularly deſcribed. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, and brings her to her maſter, ſhall have Six-pence reward, paid by

Auguſt 22, 1789. § HUGH LOWNES.

Weſt-Caln, July 22, 1789.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the 15th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living at Hibernia Mills, in Weſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſorrel HORSE, about 14½ hands high, riſing 7 years old with a bald face, and three white feet, trots and paces. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and gives information, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ISAIAH JONES.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Plantations, containing 400 acres, two of 150 acres each, and the other 100 acres of good land, ſituate in Newtown, Cheſter county, about 12 miles from Philadelphia, the land joins together; a good ſaw-mill on one of the plantations, and a conveniency to build a griſt mill, 30 or 40 acres of good meadow, and more may be made and well watered; the land is all well watered and well timbered, and good buildings on each plantation, adjoining lands of Thomas Willing, Eſq; and Richard Fawke's tavern. Any gentleman inclining to purchaſe the whole or a part, may be informed of the terms and ſee the land, by applying to RICHARD FAWKES, ſen. living on the premiſes, near the ſaid tavern; the new Lancaſter road runs through ſaid land. §

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Sarah Bryan*, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney. And thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, to

July 24. 6w. JOHN HEAD, jun. Adminiſtrator.

MRS. PINE'S

Boarding School for Young Ladies,

In Eighth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

YOUNG Ladies inſtructed in every uſeful and ornamental accompliſhment, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, all kinds of Needle-work, Drawing, French, Geography, Muſic, and Dancing, under the care and tuition of Mrs. Pine.

The terms and further particulars to be known of Mrs. Pine, in Eighth-ſtreet, where the exhibitions of Paintings may be viewed every day (Sunday excepted) at a quarter of a dollar each perſon. tbc3m.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

By ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton,

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD *and* NEW TESTAMENTS; *With the* APOCRYPHA *and* MARGINAL NOTES.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted, page for page, with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An Index will be added; and alſo the ſcripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spaniſh Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs. WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th Sept. 1788.

Extract from the minutes of the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church in the United States of America, Philad. May 25, 1789.

"*The General Aſſembly, conſidering the importance of preſerving faithful and correct impreſſions of the Holy Scriptures; and as Mr. Collins, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey, propoſes to make an impreſſion of the Old and New Teſtaments, and wiſhes the countenance and ſupport of all denominations of chriſtians---*

"*On motion,* Reſolved, *That the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church, in the United States of America in order to give effectual encouragement to this undertaking, do hereby appoint the Rev. Mr. Joſhua Hart, Mr. Judd, Dr. Alexander M'Whorter, Mr. James F. Armſtrong, Dr. George Duffield, Mr. Thomas Ried, Dr. Matthew Wilſon, Dr. Patrick Alliſon, Mr. Robert Cooper, Mr. James Finley, Mr. Moſes Hoge, Mr. John Blair Smith, Mr. James M'Kee, Mr. Hezekiah Balch, Mr. Thomas H. M'Coulle and Mr. David Rice, to lay Mr. Collins's propoſals before their reſpective Preſbyteries; and to recommend to them, by order of the General Aſſembly, that a perſon or perſons be appointed in every congregation, vacant or ſupplied, to procure ſubſcriptions; and that the Preſbyteries tranſmit by their Commiſſioners to the next General Aſſembly the number of ſubſcribers.*

"*The General Aſſembly alſo confirm the appointment made by the Synod of New-York and New-Jerſey, that Dr. John Witherſpoon, Dr. Samuel S. Smith and Mr. James F. Armſtrong, be a committee to confer with any ſuch committee as may be appointed, whether from any other Denomination, or from any other Synod of our Denomination, to reviſe and correct the proof-ſheets, and, if neceſſary, to fix upon the moſt correct edition of the Scriptures to be recommended to the printer from which to make his impreſſion; and that the ſaid committee be ordered to agree with the printer, that Oſtervald's notes, if not inconſiſtent with the views of other Denominations of chriſtians engaged in this undertaking, be printed with it in ſuch a manner as may beſt promote the publication.*

"*The General Aſſembly, deſirous to ſpread the knowledge of eternal life contained in the Holy Scriptures, earneſtly recommend to all the congregations under their care to encourage this undertaking.*

JAMES F ARMSTRONG, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Extract from the Journal of the Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, held in Philadelphia, Auguſt 8th, 1789.

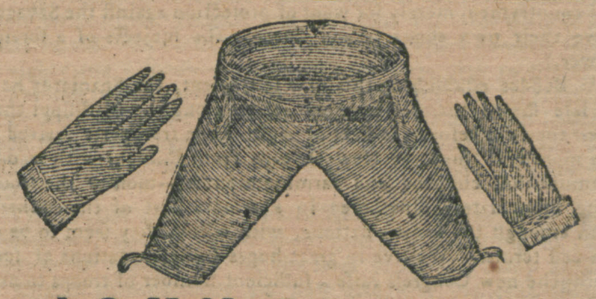
"*Propoſals for an edition of the Holy Bible, by Mr. Iſaac Collins, of Trenton, were laid before this Convention, and ſatisfactory information was given them as to the propoſer's abilities for the execution of the work: Whereupon*

"Reſolved, on motion of Mr. Jones, *That the members of this Convention will aſſiſt Mr. Collins in the procuring of ſubſcriptions.*"

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, on Sunday, the 16 h inſtant, an indented ſervant man, named MOSES COX, country born, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſlim built, is of a ſandy complexion, his hair inclining much to red had on and took with him, a white corduroy jacket, with a whitiſh woolen back to it, a pair of jean breeches, a pair of white and blue ſtriped cotton trowſers, calf-ſkin ſhoes almoſt new, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid runaway, ſo that his maſter can get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 18, 1789. † HENRY SCHEETZ.



JOHN BROOKS,

Glover and Breeches Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to the north weſt corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, where he continnes to carry on his buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner, warranting all goods ſold by him to be of the beſt quality, and at the moſt reaſonable rates.

HE HAS NOW FOR SALE

Gentlemen and ladies beſt buckſkin riding gloves,
Ditto beſt beaver gloves,
Beſt white and coloured kid gloves,
Boys and girls gloves,
Gentlemen and ladies beſt linen, cotton and nankeen gloves,
Gentlemens furr ditto,
Gentlemen and youths beſt buck and ſheep-ſkin breeches,
Deerſkins for men and boys breeches,
Ditto for the uſe of ſadlers,
White ſkins for the uſe of ſadlers and ſhoe-makers,
Lining, apron, and ſhammy ſkins, &c.

Orders from town and country will be punctually obeyed, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and the favour gratefully acknowledged.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1789. c 6 w.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, in Norriton townſhip, Montgomery county, in July laſt, a red and white MILK COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. ‡ WILLIAM SHANNON.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3094.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1789.

This Day is Publiſhed, Sold by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the STONE-HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets——*(Price 1ſ6)*

AN ORATION,

Delivered July 4th, 1789, at the Preſbyterian Church, in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

By the Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, A. M.

Profeſſor of Engliſh and Oratory, in the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

To which is added, a PRAYER, delivered on the ſame occaſion.

By the Rev. ASHBEL GREEN, A. M.

Junior Paſtor of the Second Preſbyterian Church.

Publiſhed at the requeſt of the Pennſylvania Society of the Cincinnati.

Public Sale of Real Eſtate.

At the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 23d day of September inſt. at ſeven o'clock in the evening, will be SOLD, the following property, viz.

Late belonging to Alexander Tod, Eſquire.

A TWO ſtory Frame Houſe, Work Shops and Lot of Ground, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Delaware Second-ſtreet, continued and enlarged, containing in breadth on ſaid Second-ſtreet 44 feet, and in length or depth on the north ſide, bounding on Phillips's Rope-walk, 239 feet, or thereabouts, to a 30 feet alley, and in length on the ſouth ſide, bounding on ground of William Brown's, 233 feet, or thereabouts, to the ſaid 30 feet alley, and in breadth on the ſaid alley 32 feet and 3 inches inches (be the ſame in length or breadth more or leſs) now in the tenure of Martin Wall.

Late belonging to Clement Biddle, Eſquire.

A Tract of Patented Land, in late Weſtmoreland, now Allegany county, ſituate on Big Sewickley creek, about five miles diſtant from the river Ohio, containing 321½ acres and 23 perches, with allowance, on which there is an excellent mill-ſeat.

A Tract of Patented ditto, in the ſame county, containing 200 acres and allowance, being Lot No. 1553, in the 8th diſtrict of the Donation Lands.

Any further information can be had by applying to the ſubſcriber, who will attend at the place of ſale.

ROBERT RALSTON, Aſſignee, &c.

September 7, 1789.

September 4, 1789.

BY virtue of precept of ſale, under the hand of David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of the late province (now ſtate) of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 8th day of October next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate on a branch of Bandywine creek, in Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, beginning at a cheſnut tree on the ſouth ſide of the ſaid branch, thence along a line of marked trees eaſt by ſouth 84 perches, to another cheſnut tree; thence north by eaſt, croſſing ſaid branch, 14 perches to a white-oak, thence eaſt by ſouth 106 perches to a hickory; thence ſouth-eaſt by eaſt 104 perches to a poſt; thence ſouth ſouth-weſt 100 perches, to a poſt; thence ſouth 14 perches, to a poſt; thence weſt 160 perches, to a poſt; thence north north-weſt 202 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 210 acres and allowance. Taken in execution as the property of Evan Griffiths, and to be ſold by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Four Dollars Reward.

WAS loſt, on the 26th of laſt month, on the road between Dilworth's town and Weſt Cheſter, in Cheſter county, a *Parchment Pocket Book*, containing one twenty dollar note, of the bank of Penſylvania, one penal note, and ſeveral notes of hand. Payment being ſtopped at all the offices, they can be of no ſervice only to the owner. Whoever will return the book and contents to *John Townſend*, near Dilworth's tavern, or to *Jeſſe Sharples*, at the corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and no queſtions aſked.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 30th ult. a Dutch ſervant man, by the name of JOHN ANDREW PEATS, by trade a taylor, about 30 years of age, a ſlim made man, with ſandy hair tied; he had on, when he went away, a grey mixt ſuperfine coat, with buttons of the ſame, nankeen jacket and breeches, white ſtockings, a pair of half worn ſhoes with large plated buckels in them, and a round faſhionable hat, with buckle and band; he takes ſnuff, is fond of liquor, and ſpeaks bad Engliſh. Any perſon who will take up and deliver the ſaid ſervant to his maſter, or confine him in any gaol on the Continent, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges for bringing him home.

Philad. Sep. 4, 1789. WM. LAWRENCE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid harbouring or taking away the ſaid ſervant at their peril. †

A Stray STEER,

CAME to the plantation of William Dilworth, in the townſhip of Birmingham, Cheſter county, about the 11th day of Auguſt, ſuppoſed to be about four years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold very ſhortly to pay charges, by

September 1, 1789. § ISRAEL MONROW.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the Carliſle iron-works, in Cumberland county, a Negroe woman, named BETT, about 40 years of age, between five and ſix feet high, ſpeaks good Engliſh and German. It is ſuppoſed ſhe will make for the city of Philadelphia, as ſhe was ſeen on the road between Lancaſter and the city. Whoever ſecures ſaid wench, ſo that I may get her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by MICHAEL EGE.

Auguſt 26, 1789. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Nether-Providence, Cheſter county, a ſtrawberry roan HORSE, ſuppoſed to be about 7 or 8 years old. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

July 16, 1789. ‡ SAMUEL LINDSAY.

CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES.

An ACT *for ſettling Accounts between the United States and individual States.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That the Preſident of the United States be, and he hereby is, empowered to nominate, and, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, to appoint ſuch perſons as he may think proper for ſupplying any vacancy that now is, or hereafter may take place, in the Board of Commiſſioners, eſtabliſhed by an ordinance of the late Congreſs, of the 7th of May, 1787, to carry into effect the ſaid ordinance and reſolution of Congreſs, for the ſettlement of accounts between the United States and individual ſtates.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid Board of Commiſſioners be, and they hereby are, empowered to appoint a chief clerk, and ſuch other clerks as the duties of their office may require; and that the pay of ſaid chief clerk be 600 dollars per annum, and of each other clerk 400 dollars per annum.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved,---Auguſt 5, 1789.

G. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

An ACT *to provide for the Government of the Territory North-Weſt of the River* Ohio.

WHEREAS, in order that the ordinance of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, for the government of the territory north-weſt of the river Ohio, may continue to have full effect, it is requiſite that certain proviſions ſhould be made, ſo as to adapt the ſame to the preſent Conſtitution of the United States;

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That in all caſes in which by the ſaid ordinance any information is to be given, or communication made by the Governor of the ſaid territory, to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, or to any of their officers, it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid Governor to give ſuch information and to make ſuch communication to the Preſident of the United States; and the Preſident ſhall nominate, and, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, ſhall appoint all officers which by the ſaid ordinance were to have been appointed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, and all officers ſo appointed ſhall be commiſſioned by him; and in all caſes where the United States in Congreſs aſſembled might, by the ſaid ordinance, revoke any commiſſion or remove from any office, the Preſident is hereby declared to have the ſame powers of revocation and removal.

And be it further enacted, That in caſes of the death, removal, reſignation, or neceſſary abſence of the Governor of the ſaid territory, the Secretary thereof ſhall be, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute all the powers, and perform all the duties of the Governor, during the vacancy occaſioned by the removal, reſignation, or neceſſary abſence of the ſaid Governor.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved,---Auguſt 7, 1789.

G. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States*

An ACT *providing for the expences which may attend negociations or treaties with the Indian Tribes, and the appointment of Commiſſioners for managing the ſame.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That a ſum not exceeding twenty thouſand dollars, ariſing from the duties on imports and tonnage, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby appropriated to defraying the expence of negociating and treating with the Indian tribes.

And be it further enacted, That each of the commiſſioners who may be appointed for managing ſuch negociations and treaties ſhall be entitled to an allowance, excluſive of his expences at the place of treaty, of eight dollars per day during his actual ſervice, to be paid out of the monies ſo appropriated.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved,---Auguſt 20, 1789.

G. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

WINDOW-GLASS.

A large aſſortment of the cheapeſt kind, of 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, in boxes of 100 feet each; alſo ſome of the beſt ſorts (which will be diſpoſed of cheap by the quantity)

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet.---ALSO

BOXES of lowpriced tumblers,
A great variety of ſheet braſs,
German ſtraw-knives,
Dutch ſcythes of different ſizes,
Meylander whetſtones,
Shoemakers knives,
Boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers,
Watch chryſtals,
Fuſee chains, pendants and hands,
German looking-glaſſes,
Pewter table and tea ſpoons,
Leghorn hats,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Temple ſpectacles,
Fine and coarſe gunpowder in quarter caſks,
Shoe-buckles,
Fine braſs wire,
Sleeve buttons, &c.

6 W.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

SATURDAY, September 5, 1789.

Mr. Seney, of the committee appointed to take into conſideration the memorial of John White, late Continental Commiſſioner of Accounts for the State of Pennſylvania, and his Aſſiſtants, brought in a report, which was in favour of granting the prayer of the memorial.

In committee of the whole, on the ſubject of a permanent reſidence.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The reſolutions, ſubmitted by Mr. Fitzſimons yeſterday, were read, and taken into conſideration. Several objections were made to the idea of purchaſing the ſoil for the fœderal reſidence, as it would ſubject the States to a heavy expence, which might be avoided. The Conſtitution, it was ſaid, contemplated a ceſſion of territory by the States for the purpoſe. To this it was replied, that the word ceſſion referred to the juriſdiction, and not to the ſoil---and examples were adduced, to ſhew that ceſſions of territory do not imply any thing more than a transferring of the juriſdiction---as, after ſuch ceſſions, the property of individuals is not changed.

The committee could not agree upon filling up the blank before the word "years," reſpecting the temporary reſidence; five, four, three, two, and one were negatived---It was at length agreed to paſs it over, and to take it up in the Houſe.

The blank before the word "dollars" was filled with one hundred thouſand---time, to be repaid in "twenty years"---intereſt at not more than 5 per cent. per ann. Theſe reſolutions were then adopted by the committee, and reported to the Houſe.

A motion for adjournment being negatived, the Houſe proceeded to the conſideration of the report.

Mr. Lee introduced a new preamble, as an introduction to this buſineſs---which, after ſome diſcuſſion, was withdrawn.

The firſt reſolution (Mr. Scott's) was then agreed to by the Houſe.

Mr. Lee again propoſed to ſtrike out "eaſt bank of the Suſquehanna," and to inſert *north bank of the Patowmac:* This produced further debate, which laſted ſo long as to preclude a deciſion this day. Adjourned.

MONDAY, September 7, 1789.

In Committee of the whole, on the ſubject of the permanent reſidence.

Mr. Lee's motion in favor of the Patowmac was taken up, and the ayes and noes being called for by that gentleman, the motion was negatived---29 to 21.

Mr. Vining moved to ſtrike out "eaſt bank of the Suſquehanna," and inſert *the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware.* He enforced this motion by ſtating the advantages in point of ſituation, healthineſs of climate, proviſions, and immediate accommodations: The laſt of which he urged with additional energy, as it would ſupercede the neceſſity of the great expence attending the Suſquehanna. On this queſtion Mr. Vining called for the ayes and noes, which were, noes 32, ayes 19---ſo the motion was loſt.

Mr. Boudinot brought forward a motion, founded upon ſome reſolutions of the late Congreſs reſpecting the permanent reſidence. He went into a general diſcuſſion of the principles that ought to influence Congreſs in all its deciſions, more eſpecially on a ſubject of this magnitude and importance. He ſtated a variety of objections to the Suſquehanna, and moved that it be ſtruck out, to inſert *Patowmac, Suſquehanna or Delaware:* If this is agreed to, ſaid he, I ſhall move for a committee to go to theſe ſeveral places, that a thorough inveſtigation of the whole buſineſs may be had, previous to a final deciſion. The ayes and noes being called, there appeared 23 ayes---28 noes---ſo the motion was negatived.

Mr. Boudinot then moved to inſert, *on either ſide the banks of the Delaware*, not more than eight miles above or below the lower falls. The ayes and noes being called, were, noes 46, ayes 4.

It was then moved to ſtrike out the word "eaſt" before *bank:* This was determined in the affirmative, by a majority of one, the ayes and noes being called.

It was then moved by Mr. Lee to inſert, after the words "Suſquehanna, in the State of Pennſylvania," *or Maryland.* This motion was negatived---ayes 25---noes 26.

Mr. Vining moved that "the borough of Wilmington" be inſerted, as the temporary reſidence of Congreſs: This being ſeconded, the ayes and noes were called on the queſtion, which was loſt---ayes 21---noes 30.

Mr Parker moved to ſtrike out "New-York," and inſert *Philadelphia*, as the temporary reſidence. The ayes and noes being called, the ſame was loſt, there being 29 in the negative, and 22 in the affirmative.

A motion for adjournment being put and loſt, the Houſe proceeded and completed the reſolutions: The time to be allowed for erecting the buildings is fixed at four years.

A committee, conſiſting of Mr. Ames, Mr. Laurance and Mr. Clymer, was appointed, to prepare and report a bill to carry theſe reſolutions into effect.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, with the bill for altering the department of foreign affairs into the department of State, and attaching thereto certain additional duties; the ſalary bill, for the officers of the Executive Department; the bill for compenſating the ſervices of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident; and the bill for compenſating the Members of both Houſes; all with amendments.----Adjourned.

THURSDAY, September 8, 1789.

Petitions from the freemen of the towns of Providence, Newport, &c. upon the operations of the collection and tonnage laws, were read, and referred to a committee already appointed to take into conſideration the memorial reſpecting North-Carolina, &c.

Mr. Boudinot preſented a petition from ſundry inhabitants of the State of New-Jerſey, chiefly practitioners in law, reſpecting the place pointed out in the judiciary bill for holding the diſtrict courts in Eaſt New-Jerſey, and praying that Perth-Amboy may be the place for holding thoſe courts.

The Houſe then took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the officers of the Executive Department.

The firſt amendment was to add 500 dollars to the ſalary of the Secretary of State---which being agreed to, his ſalary is 3500 dollars.

The ſecond was to reduce the ſalary of the Auditor from 1500 dollars to 1250---this was diſagreed to.

The third, to ſtrike out 1600 dollars, the ſalary of the Treaſurer, and inſert 2000. Diſagreed to.

The fourth, to ſtrike out 500 dollars from the ſalary of the Governor of the Weſtern Territory.

This amendment was opposed, as involving the diminution of a salary which was annexed to two very important and expensive offices. The amendment was disagreed to.

The fifth, to strike out 1500 dollars, the salary of the Assistant of the Secretary of the Treasury, and to insert 1700. Disagreed to.

The sixth was, to give the principal Clerk to the Treasurer a salary of 600 dollars. Agreed to.

The seventh was, to empower the heads of the departments to appoint their respective clerks. Agreed to.

And the last was to raise the salaries of the inferior Clerks to 500 dollars---which was agreed to.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill for allowing compensations to the President and Vice-President was next taken up: The Senate proposed that the Vice-President should receive 6000 dollars, per ann. This amendment was disagreed to.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for allowing compensations to the members of the two Houses, and their respective officers, were next read. In the first amendment the Senate adheres to its former resolution respecting a discrimination.

It was then moved by Mr. Livermore, that the House should recede from their disagreement to this amendment of the Senate.

This was seconded by Mr. Benson---who observed, that the legislature is now brought into such a situation, as that, if the House should refuse to recede from their disagreement, there is the greatest danger of a dissolution of the government: And as the discrimination is not to take place till the end of six years, it may be considered as an appeal to our constituents, who will undoubtedly determine the matter for the Legislature in that period.

The vote being taken on the motion to recede, it passed in the negative. It was then voted that a conference should be requested with the Senate upon this business---and Messrs. Sherman, Tucker and Benson were appointed conferrees on the part of the House.

The amendments to the bill providing for the safe keeping of the acts, records, and great seal of the United States, &c. were read and agreed to by the House.

Mr. Carrol presented a representation from the inhabitants of George-town on the Patowmac, on the subject of the permanent residence of Congress. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. Gerry moved a resolution to the following effect: That monies shall not be drawn from the Treasury unless by appropriations, made and confirmed by Congress, subsequent to the 4th of March last. Laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill for establishing Judicial Courts. Some progress was made in the 4th section.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, September 9, 1789.

The House went into a committee on the bill for establishing the judiciary department. Some further progress was made in the bill, when the committee rose, and asked for leave to sit again.

A message from the Senate, with the bills for compensating the services of the President and Vice-President, the salary bill, and the bill for compensating the services of the members of both Houses.

Committees of conference were appointed on the first and last, and the salary bill was passed. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, September 10, 1789.

Mr. Partridge, fromthe committee, reported, that they had examined the enrolled bill to provide for the safe keeping of the acts, records, seal, &c. of the United States, and found it truly copied from the original; also the bill for establishing the salaries of the executive officers. The Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Boudinot presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Essex, praying that the district courts might be held in Perth-Amboy.

Mr. Goodhue, from the committee, reported a bill to relieve the citizens of North-Carolina and Rhode-Island, by suspending until the day of next, so much of the tonnage-act as subjected the vessels of those states to the same duty as foreign ships.

This bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee of conference, to whom was referred the disagreeing votes of both Houses, on the subject of compensations of the members, reported that the committee had come to no agreement with the committee of the Senate; but that they had thought proper to recommend as a conciliatory measure, that the House should concur with the Senate, with an amendment limiting the duration of the act.

A motion was then made "that the House recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and concur, with an amendment."---The amendment was, "that the act should continue in force seven years only."

This motion brought on a warm debate. The arguments that had been before used against a discrimination in the compensation of the two Houses were repeated with vehemence. It was contended, that though the motion was for establishing the discrimination only for one year, yet it was a sufficient recognition of the principle; and if this principle was in itself improper, it was wrong, in a measure which was intended as an appeal to the people, to establish a precedent to influence the measures of a future Congress.

On the other hand, the propriety of a concurrence was inferred from the danger of losing the bill, and from the indelicacy of forcing the Senate to receive a compensation, which they did not think adequate to their services.

Mr. Boudinot was for rejecting the amendment of the Senate, and bringing in a new bill limited to two years, and then he said the appeal to the people would be made on equal terms.

The question on concurring was then put, and the yeas and nays being called, were, ayes 24, noes 29.

By this vote the compensation-bill is lost.

The committee on the petition of the public creditors and other citizens of Philadelphia reported, that the petition deserved the attentive consideration of Congress, but as the present session was so short, and it was necessary to dispatch much important business now before Congress, it became impracticable to give the subject, this session, the attention which it merited. They therefore submitted a resolution to the following effect: That it highly concerns the honor and interest of the United States to make some early and effectual provision in favor of the public creditors of the Union, and that the House would early next session take this subject into consideration.

This report was laid on the table.

Mr. Boudinot then moved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to establish the compensations of the members and the officers of both Houses, for one year.

It being suggested by the Speaker, that it would be proper to delay this matter till the Senate had been informed of the vote of the House, the motion was laid on the table. Then the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, September 11, 1789.

The engrossed bill for suspending the operation of part of the Tonnage Act was read the third time----the suspension to continue till the 15th of January next.

It was then passed to be enacted.

Mr. Burke moved that the House should reconsider the vote of yesterday, not to recede from their disagreement to the amendment proposed by the Senate to the bill for allowing compensations to the Members and officers of both Houses.

Mr. Madison, supposing that the bill was lost by the vote of yesterday, queried whether it was in order to reconsider that vote; or whether such a vote could be said to restore the bill. The affirmative of this enquiry, he conceived, involved many difficulties: It would extend to repealing the laws, as well as to reviving them, without going through those previous formalities which are required by the Constitution.

Mr. Sherman, Mr. Gerry, and Mr. Lawrence, observed, that the bill could not be considered as lost, as the House had directed the Clerk to inform the Senate of what had taken place; the Senate being adjourned, their opinion could not be known. The bill and the vote were still in possession of the House; nor could there be a doubt that the law, if now completed by a concurrence in the amendment of the Senate, would not be as valid as any law that had been enacted.

It being doubted whether the motion was in order, the Speaker gave his opinion, that it was strictly so; and appealing to the House, they confirmed his determination.

Mr. Burke's motion for a reconsideration being put, and the ayes and noes called, were, ayes 29, noes 25.

On the question for receding from the disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and to agree thereto with their proposed amendment-- -The ayes and noes being called, were, ayes 28, noes 26.

This motion being determined in the affirmative saved the bill.

In Committee of the whole on the bill for establishing judicial courts.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee proceeded in the discussion as far as the 16th section; they then rose, and the House adjourned.

PARIS, June 28.

SUCH were the tumults and discontent on Thursday and Friday, that had a single gun been fired, a civil war must have immediately ensued. Happily the French and Swiss guards absolutely refused to serve against the nation. The *Gardes du corps* declined all service, but that of protecting the king. A regiment of Hussars, brought to replace them, declared, that they would on no account fire, but in case of being attacked. The same disposition was found in all the troops throughout the kingdom.

In this situation of affairs the King on Saturday morning wrote a letter to the nobles, then assembled in their chamber, in order to engage them, without delay, to unite and deliberate with the two other orders, the clergy and the commons. This happy union took place in the afternoon, and the public tranquility is again restored. From the eve of an intestine war the scene was suddenly changed to rejoicings and acclamations. The King and Queen shewed themselves to their subjects in the evening; all parties seem happy and contented; and the English constitution will in all appearance soon be established in this country.

An illumination of the houses in Versailles and Paris is ordered for three nights: in Paris particularly the inhabitants are vying with each other, who shall shew the greatest demonstrations of joy.

June 29. The people have at last carried their point. The commotions were mentioned in our last; the dread of what might follow in the provinces, the patriotic conduct of the soldiers, and above all, the calm determined firmness of the commons, have overset all the arbitrary plans concerted at Marli, the intrigues of the nobles, and the insidious manœuvres of the Hierarchy. The minority of the nobles, after exerting their last efforts and entering a most spirited protest, signed by 66 members, united at length with the national assembly on Thursday, to the number of 48, and were followed by others on the succeeding days. A great body of the clergy had already joined, but nearly an equal number still persisted, headed by the Archbishop of Paris, and the Cardinal de la Rochefoucault, Archbishop of Rouen. A short letter from the King, however, put an end to this perseverance, and the remainder of the clergy, as well as the nobles, acceded to the union on Saturday afternoon. The instant this great event took place, an immense multitude of persons of all ranks, many even of the most respectable condition, who had constantly surrounded the Hall, and all its avenues for several days, to protect their representatives, flocked to the Palace, and filling all the courts, the terrace, &c. made the air resound with their acclamations. The King and Queen appeared on a balcony, where they remained a quarter of an hour to receive the blessings and applauses of their subjects. His Majesty melted into tears at the sight, and seemed to feel, in all its force, the joy, the comfort, the glory of being beloved. Under such happy auspices, there is little fear of every thing doing well, more especially as even the instructions of the nobility are decisively in favor of a new constitution, previous to the granting pecuniary aid; the voting by a plurality of the whole, and not by orders, seems to be the natural consequence of the great victory of the commons; it is supposed there will be another Royal Session to morrow (Tuesday) to annul the proceedings at the last, and finally to put the great national business in train. The assembly was adjourned to that day on the motion of M. Bailly, the President of the commons, who observed, that so great an event as the union of the States General called for a momentary suspension of all other business, and merited an interval for congratulations and rejoicings.

The following is a list of the patriotic nobles who made the first step, and whose names deserve to be held up to the friends of liberty throughout Europe.

Le Duc d'Orleans, Le Duc d'Aiguillon, Dandre, Le Marquis de Leazay Marzia, Le Vicomte de Toulongeon, Le Comte de Crillon, Le Vicomte de Beauharnois, Le Pheline, Le Vicomte Defandrouins, Le Marquis de Blacons, Le Marquis de Langon, Le Comte de la Blache, Le Comte de Antonine d'Agoult, Le Comte de Virieux, Le Comte de Morge, Le Baron de Chalion, Le Comte de Marzanne, De Burle, D'Eymar, De Namperre de Champagny, De Pres le Greslier, Le Marquis de Biancourt, D'Agueseau, Freteau, Le Comte de la Touche, Le Comte de Montmorency, Le Chevalier de Maulette, Le Comte de Clermont Tonnere, Le Duc de la Rochefoucault, Le Comte de Luzignan, Dionis du Sejour, Dupert, Le Marquis de Montesquiou-Fezenzac, Alexandre de Lameth, Le Marquis de la Tour-Mauborg, Le Marquis de Sillery, Le Baron d'Harmbure, Le Duc de Tuynes, Le Marquis de Lencofne, Le Baron de Menou, Le Comte de Tesse, with three others.

In the late imminent crisis of public affairs, the dragoons, and all the national troops in the neighbourhood of Paris, loudly declared, they would neither draw a sword, nor fire a musquet against their countrymen.

The day after the French guards refused to fire on the people, they were all ordered to be confined to their quarters, both at Paris and Versailles, excepting those on duty. They were not, however, to be restrained by the orders of their officers, but, declaring that they had no intention to be turbulent or desert, left their barracks, and for the two succeeding days amused themselves in walking about the streets, &c. where they were regaled and applauded by their fellow citizens. At the Palace Royal, the head-quarters of liberty, the Coffee-houses were filled with them, every body striving who should be the first to entertain them. Judge what an effect all this must have produced at court, and what was to be expected in the provinces, had the Comte d'Artois and his violence prevailed.

LONDON.

June 29. While the Swedish Monarch has been breaking the power of the aristocracy, but at the same time rendering himself despotic, he has taken the most just and constitutional steps for liberating the peasantry, who were in a state of vassalage to the landed proprietors little inferior to that of the Russians and Poles. Slaves to their lordly masters, they were, in a manner, chained to the soil, and subject to the effects of caprice, cruelty, and every species of tyranny. Denmark received its liberties from a similar cause, though the Monarch became absolute.

The public had an enthusiastic opinion of Mr. Pitt till his tobacco business, but now---to use the words of a porter as he was yesterday walking along the street---"the young gemman begins o be smoked."

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 27.

"The troubles of the nation are likely to be increased by the great scarcity of provisions in some of the western provinces, where bread is at such a price as to preclude the poor from buying it; who at present subsist on the fruits of the earth chiefly. This scarcity arises from the merchants at Marseilles having purchased such quantities of grain, which they shipped for the markets of Italy and the Levant; at which latter it brought a profit of near cent. per cent. Government have at length taken up the consideration of this matter seriously."

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 1.

"M. de la Fayette continues to act a steady faithful part in favour of the rights of mankind.

"The comte de Mirabeau, by a series of prostituted, unprincipled conduct, has lost all the weight he might have had, and to which his talents and enlightened mind entitled him, on this glorious occasion.

"M. le Meunier, one of the deputies for Dauphiny, and mover of the glorious revolution, last year, in that province, is looked up to with hope and confidence by the nation.

"The disputes between the three estates are far from being in a train of accommodation. The nobleffe, at least at Paris, have resumed that hauteur which we imagined they had been inclined to lay aside. The clergy began to repent of the concessions which they made to the Tiers Etat, who, on their side, are determined to throw down every barrier between the people and the honors of the state, and to abolish every odious distinction between the various classes of citizens.-- -A fracas happened last week on the Point Neuf, which was attended with the most serious consequence.---The count de B--- riding furiously, and without giving notice, in a phæton and four, over the bridge, ran down several pedestrians. One unfortunate man lost his life, and several had their limbs desperately crushed. A general cry of "Arretez, arretez le foutre," was vociferated from all sides. In a moment the carriage was stopped---the mob dragged from his seat the trembling patrician, and regardless of his cries and piteous intreaties threw him headlong from the bridge, just by the equestrian statue of King Henry the Fourth. This miserable martyr to intemperate insolence, was in an instant dashed to pieces in his fall. Not satisfied with this vengeance, the populace proceeded to demolish the carriage, which they broke into a thousand fragments."

Among other privileges now contending for by the French nation, is that of trial by jury, which, if once established, will forever secure their political and personal liberties on a basis so firm as cannot be overturned, but by a power that must convulse the whole kingdom, and tear up all remains of civil liberty by the very roots.

June 30. They write from Venice, that the Senate, after a violent debate, had agreed to congratulate the new Sultan on his accession to the Ottoman throne. The Sieur Leonardo Yonge is fixed upon for this embassy, and is immediately to embark for Constantinople, in the frigate L'Asie of 48 guns; his title will be that of Most Excellent Envoy Extraordinary.

The report of the Indian Trader, Capt. Leiring, being lost near Pegu, is confirmed; together with the hardships that the captain and four of his crew sustained before they reached Vizagapatnam. They remained nine days out at sea, lashed to a raft, without food or water.

July 2. Count de Mirabeau, who, though by birth of the body of the Nobles, has been returned to serve in the French House of Commons, informed the House, that in obedience to their resolution he would drop the title of Count, and would consider himself in that assembly, and desired he might be treated by every member of it, only as Mr. de Mirabeau.

The French commons have adopted another practice, which differs from ours. In the British House of Commons, when a motion is made by one member, and seconded by another, it becomes the property of the House, and a question must be put upon it.

On the 10th ult. at four o'clock in the morning, the Mayor of the city of Beauvais, attended by the King's Attorney of the Steward's Court of that district, arrived at Mr. Necker's house at Versailles, and, unseasonable as the hour was, desired that he might be immediately called up.

The two gentlemen being introduced to him, informed him, that the object of their journey was to acquaint him with the alarming intelligence, that in the whole county of Beauvais there was no more corn than would suffice for the sustenance of the inhabitants for five days.

The Minister desired they would instantly return, and assure the people, that a supply of corn should arrive before the expiration of the five days, that should be sufficient for their consumption till the 1st of July; and that in mean time measures should be adopted for procuring them a further supply.

July 4. The French Ambassador has had a second interview with Mr. Pitt, on the subject of the present distresses of the French nation, occasioned by the great scarcity of corn and flour.

There are 15,000 troops in Paris, Versailles, and its neighbourhood; and yet, very much to the astonishment and discomfiture of the Court, they could not get a regiment to draw a trigger.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 29.

"The States General have at last come to a right understanding. The nobility and clergy joined the Tiers Etats on Saturday, and this august assembly will now seriously occupy themselves about the important objects for which they have been called together."

At length is ended a dispute which must at last have proved fatal to the country; and from Saturday, the 29th of June, France may say what she never did before, that liberty is established, property assured, and the constitution fixed.

Another correspondent says, the civil commotions in Paris, according to report, if not entirely at an end, are in a state of temporary quietude. The King of France sent an order to the Nobles, couched in the usual authoritative style of despotic sovereignty, that they should join the Tiers Etat. The Nobles, feeling their own dignity wounded by this order, and their rights as the Second Estate degraded, refused to obey. The King thereupon sent them a message of a different nature: He commanded them, on their allegiance, and conjured them by their loyalty to the Crown, and their attachment and affection to his person and family, whose dearest interests he considered as involved in their conduct on the occasion, to avert the threatening danger, and to co-operate with the popular assembly of the nation. The Nobles, it is said, could not prevail upon themselves to resist this mode of application to their feelings as subjects and men, and went forthwith and took part in the deliberations of the Tiers Etat.

The Tiers Etat having obtained their first great object, it is imagined they will proceed to lay the foundation of a permanent security for the preservation of civil liberty to their fellow subjects, by passing certain laws, similar in purport and tendency to our Bill of Rights, to which, under the present situation of affairs in France, it is not likely his Most Christian Majesty will at this moment refuse his assent.

It was a master-stroke of policy in the Tiers Etat, to propose an addition of two-pence a day to the pay of the French soldiers. It has transferred the tools of despotism into free citizens.

Ground-Rents,

WELL secured within the limits of the city, to amount of *Thirty Pounds per annum*, are wanted for the Pennsylvania Hospital, apply to

SAMUEL CLARK,
ELLISTON PEROT,
JOSEPH PASCHAL,
SAMUEL COATS.

Ninth month 8th, 1789.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) July 25.

The brig Mentor had a paſſage of twenty-eight days from the Bay of Honduras.---By her we are favored with a letter from that place, the following is extracted therefrom:---"The jealous Spaniards have been among us, and laid waſte moſt of our plantations; not a plantain tree or any thing elſe that was of ſervice have they left ſtanding, as far as they have gone; ſo that nothing but ruin awaits us. This behaviour of the Dons has cauſed great confuſion, and what the event may be, God knows!"

BOSTON, September 1.

A Providence (R. I.) publication, of Auguſt 27, adviſes, that all veſſels owned in Rhode-Iſland, which have arrived at New-York ſince the 15th of Auguſt, had the foreign tonnage duty of half a dollar per ton exacted--further, that all veſſels owned in that ſtate, and bound to any part of Connecticut, are obliged to enter and unlade their cargoes at New-London, and are not permitted to go into Connecticut river.

PROVIDENCE, September 5.

The prevailing toaſt in the ſeveral circles of this ſtate is, "A convention by day-light."

Yeſterday morning the operation of lithotomy was performed on Capt. Joſeph Tillinghaſt, of this town, by Dr. Leprilete, of Norton, in preſence of ſeveral medical gentlemen; when two ſtones were extracted from the bladder, weighing 13 pennyweight. Capt. Tillinghaſt is in the 62d year of his age, and in a fair way of recovery.

NEW-YORK, September 9.

It appears by the public papers from all quarters, that the ſtates are more and more coaleſcing under the new government: Their reſpective legiſlatures and judiciaries are taking and ſubſcribing the oath to ſupport the new conſtitution; and the people are turning their eyes to its benign operations, as to their hope and confidence.

Recent accounts ſtate, that North-Carolina and Rhode Iſland will very probably ſoon come into the Fœderal Family: In the mean time, the Legiſlature of the Union are paying all due attention to their repreſentations and petitions upon thoſe parts of the revenue laws, which bear hard upon them by reaſon of their preſent alien ſituation.

It has been obſerved that a vein of ill-nature is predominant in moſt of the ſtrictures upon the operations of the general government which have appeared in the papers: The motives of gentlemen, whoſe characters are irreproachable, have been impeached: Opprobrious epithets have been applied; and the deciſions of the majority have been reprehended in a ſtile more indicative of ſpleen, party, envy and diſappointment, than of the leaſt traces of patriotiſm: but it is a conſoling reflection, that the carpings of theſe reſtleſs votaries of confuſion are very generally deſpiſed and reprobated.

There is much wiſdom in the fable of the old man who ſat out to carry his aſs to market: For he that thinks he can pleaſe every body, will find himſelf miſerably miſtaken.

"Living under good government we have confident hopes, as a people, of riſing, and taking an eminent ſtand among the nations; of ſucceeding in the great intereſts of liberty, ſecurity in perſon and property, and an impartial adminiſtration of juſtice; and as individuals, of finding merit rewarded with honor, and abilities with profit. We have lately emerged from a long and arduous conflict, in which, while we were taught the bleſſings of peace, have been draining thoſe ſources of wealth, which, if much increaſed, would probably have introduced luxury and effeminacy, which are ſo fatal to the independence and happineſs of a people. During the ſtruggle we became poor, but were ſtill ambitious; and by the fruitful colliſion of pride and poverty were ſtruck out thoſe ſparks of invention, which have been ſo improving to arts and manufactures, that our ports are already ſhutting againſt foreign merchandize.

"Our caſh, which has flowed in ſuch plentiful ſtreams to foreign markets, will now be put into the pockets of the induſtrious poor; and thoſe evils, which have been ſo long oppreſſive to them, will be converted into bleſſings, and by giving them employment, will become their ſupport. The method propoſed for collecting a revenue by impoſt will have a tendency to lighten the burthens of the poor, to give a check to luxury, and encouragement to induſtry. It is complained by ſome, that our government is too expenſive and numerous; but "in the multitude of counſellors there is ſafety." Let us not anticipate evils that are not, and probably never will be, real. Our proſpects are certainly good, and we have well grounded hopes, that, under the patronage of confederated wiſdom, the good work, in which is begun our happineſs, will be continued and completed. And we may preſume, with the favor of Providence, that we ſhall be proſperous; that it will ſoon be the triumphant and joyful acclamation of every American, that "where liberty and happineſs dwell, there is my country."

Sept. 12. The Preſident of the United States has been pleaſed to nominate, and, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, to appoint the Hon. Alexander Hamilton, of New-York, Secretary of the Treaſury; and the Hon. Nicholas Eveleigh, of South Carolina, Comptroller of the Treaſury.

On Tueſday laſt, being the firſt public levee at the Preſident's, ſince his mother's deceaſe was known in this city, ſeveral gentlemen of the two Houſes of Congreſs, and other reſpectable perſons, attended it, in American mourning. This ſilent mark of reſpect, flowing ſpontaneouſly from the hearts of freemen ſympathizing with him in this domeſtic misfortune, manifeſts ſentiments and emotions which no language can expreſs in a manner ſo unequivocal and delicate.

The late intereſting debates of an honorable aſſembly, upon the ſubject of a permanent reſidence, have given riſe to a variety of ſenſations and opinions: Some have applauded, and others condemned: Combinations have been talked of, and the conduct of the aſſociators has been reprehended---with how much juſtice we will not pretend to determine: A more ſouthern ſituation than the Suſquehanna would *never* have been agreeable to the Eaſtern and Northern States---and it may be fairly queſtioned, whether the real intereſt of the Southern States will be eventually promoted by taking a poſition ſo far ſouth as that.

Emigrations are from the North to the South. What does this prove, but that the exceſs of population is in the former. The truth is, this exceſs muſt ſwarm, and the ſouthern regions will always afford room, and never be full. Should acceſſion from the northward fail, it is pretty evident they would in time be depopulated.

Auguſt 14. The Preſident of the United States has been pleaſed to nominate, and, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, to appoint,

Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary at War:

Oliver Wolcott, jun. Eſq; Auditor of the Treaſury:

Joſeph Nourſe, Eſq; Regiſter of the Treaſury:

Mr. Peter Kemp, Surveyor of Rappahannock Diſtrict, Virginia, vice Staig Davis, reſigned.

Mr. Charles Chilton, Surveyor of Town Creek, Patuxent Diſtrict, Maryland, vice Robert Young, reſigned.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of veracity in Madeira, to his correſpondent in Boſton, dated July 27.

"The following is a copy or extract, taken from an original letter received here a few days ago, which may probably ſerve for your government, and convey intereſting intelligence to my fellow citizens in Boſton, if made public.

Marſeilles, June 30, 1789.

"The Algerines have recently committed hoſtilities againſt the French flag:---The ſhip Bienfaiſant, Capt. Merſumes, from Cape-Francois, has been conducted to Algiers, under pretext of the paſs not being exact, and the cargo declared good prize, and ſold.

"The ſhip Le Deſire, from Cape Francois, has alſo been taken; but happily the Portugueſe ſquadron retook her from the Algerines, under Turkiſh colours; his fate is not known here.

"A Tartane, laden with timber for ſhip-buiding, for the King of France's arſenal at Toulon, ſailed from Naples under French colours, and has alſo been taken and conducted to Algiers.

"It is not yet known what meaſures our government will take to ſtop theſe hoſtilities.

"Our underwriters are all alarmed---they aſk ten per cent. for inſurance to Madeira and back again, for what they would have done before at two and three per cent."

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 16.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the calling a Convention, to amend the conſtitution of this ſtate, happens at an intereſting moment, when the Legiſlature of the United States are about to determine their *temporary* and *permanent* ſeat of government. On the approaching occaſion, the good people of Pennſylvania ſhould take great care to ſend their wiſeſt and beſt men, equally attached to liberty and oppoſed to licentiouſneſs. If our conſtitution can be formed upon ſtable and approved principles, the climate, ſoil, central ſituation and ſtate of improvement in Pennſylvania, will render it one of the firſt places of reſort for ſubſtantial foreigners within the union.

A letter from Edenton, in North-Carolina, dated Auguſt 29th, ſays, "The fœderal party here have great hopes from our Convention, which is to ſit in a few weeks. A number of the counties, that were formerly anti-fœderal, have now returned fœderal members, and ſeem deſirous of coming into the Union."

Friday evening arrived the ſhip Young Eagle, Capt. John Ker, in 35 days from St. Sebaſtian, in Old-Spain.---By this veſſel the following very intereſting accounts are received, viz. That the civil commotions in France had, at length, broke out into open hoſtility, the patriotic party every where obtaining the aſcendency over the tyrants and miniſterialiſts:---that about the 12th July laſt, the people had aſſembled and taken arms, reſiſted the regular army, and deſtroyed ſeveral thouſands of them in the city and ſuburbs of Paris---totally demoliſhed the Baſtile, and killed the Governor thereof; that the Queen, who favoured the miniſterial party, had fled to the horns of the altar for protection, and the Comte de Artois, who was alſo in the ſame intereſt, had left the court,---the King appearing to ſanction the cauſe and proceedings of the people, and the people, on all occaſions, exclaiming "*Vive le Roi*;" that part of the army had abſolutely refuſed to march to the capital; that the whole province of Brittany were, to a man, in arms, and the flame of liberty rapidly ſpreading throughout the kingdom; and that the hitherto oppreſſed and enſlaved Frenchmen were appearing in all quarters with blue and buff cockades, as tokens and pledges of their approaching freedom.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 7.

"Laſt week the great queſtion reſpecting the permanent ſeat of Congreſs was brought forward, and, after two days hot and cloſe debate, carried in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, who were reſolved into a committee, to be fixed on the Eaſt-bank of the river Suſquehanna. Dreadful for the Union were the prognoſtications of the Virginia members, becauſe the Patowmac was not the place. I was ſorry to hear ſuch threats and menaces uttered in the Grand Council. We had better build thirteen fœderal towns, and let Congreſs go in rotation, as we all have the ſame right and claim. However, would they but pay the poor and ſuffering, who lent their money, and ſpilt their blood, before they build one fœderal town, it would be doing ſome good. I fear many days will be ſpent in vain on account of this buſineſs, as they ſeem diſpoſed to tread the ſame ground over again in the Houſe; and when finiſhed there, muſt go to the Senate, and, finally, as I expect, will fall to the ground.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in New-York, dated July 4, 1789.

"It is with the greateſt pleaſure I learn that the new Conſtitution is likely to be ſolidly eſtabliſhed. I hope the two Houſes will be firm and decided in their meaſures, and not ſuffer their fœderal power to be diſputed or trifled with by any particular ſtate; if they do, they will ſoon dwindle into that nominal and nerveleſs power which diſtinguiſhed the government of the late Congreſs. The truly illuſtrious General Waſhington, is a treaſure which I hope the United States will long enjoy; a man like him, at the head of government, will give it a weight and energy which it otherwiſe would not ſo fully poſſeſs, and muſt make it highly reſpectable to all the European powers."

On the 8th inſt. departed this life, at Bethlehem, in the 64th year of her age, after a ſhort illneſs, JOHANETTA MARIA ELDWEIN, wife of the Rev. John Eldwein, Biſhop of the United Brethren in North-America; and on the 10th her remains were interred, attended by the whole congregation and a number of neighbouring friends. Her loſs is much regretted, as a faithful, tender wife, affectionate mother, and by all who knew her, as a generous friend to mankind.

Died, on his paſſage from Liverpool, Captain SAMUEL ARTHUR, late commander of the ſhip Flora, arrived in this port on Saturday laſt.

Juſt Publiſhed, and for Sale by the Printers hereof,

Poor Richard *improved:*

BEING AN

ALMANACK

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Mr. *M'Dougall*

PRESENTS his compliments to his former employers and the public, informs them, that his School is now opened at his ſchool-room in *Carter's-Alley*, for the reception of pupils, to learn the polite and neceſſary accompliſhment of DANCING.

Thoſe who may pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children may depend on his utmoſt endeavours to promote their expectations, in cultivating a polite addreſs and eaſy carriage, as well as teaching dancing, in the moſt elegant and approved method.

His employers may depend, that the regularity and decorum, which have always been obſerved in his School, ſhall be ſtill attended to.

Note. A number of new dances, both French and Engliſh, will be taught during the ſeaſon.

The ACT for regulating

The Coaſting Trade

Is this day publiſhed, and to be ſold at WILLIAM PRICHARD'S Book-ſtore, in Market-ſtreet---Price *One Shilling*.

Northampton, Auguſt 24, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, on Tueſday, the 22d day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Mountbethel, containing 370 acres, more or leſs, bounded by land of Theophilus Patridge, James Durham, William Labar and Herman Deldine; taken in execution as late the property and eſtate of Jacob Wood, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TUESDAY, *September* 15, 1789. A. M.

THE report of the committee of the whole, read yeſterday, was read the ſecond time, and adopted, as follows, viz.

The Committee of the Whole, on the buſineſs referred to them reſpecting a Convention to alter and amend the conſtitution of this ſtate, report——

THAT having taken effectual meaſures for ſatisfying themſelves of the ſenſe of the good people of this commonwealth thereon, they are well aſſured, from the petitions referred to them, from enquiries made and from information given by the ſeveral members, that a large majority of the citizens of this ſtate are not only ſatisfied with the meaſures ſubmitted to them by the Houſe at their laſt ſeſſion, but are deſirous that the ſame ſhould be carried into effect, in preference to the mode by the Council of Cenſors, which is not only unequal and unneceſſarily expenſive, but too dilatory to produce the ſpeedy and neceſſary alterations, which the late change in the political union and the exigencies of the ſtate require: And as the Bill of Rights declares it to be "an indubitable, "unalienable and indefeaſible right of the community, "to reform, alter or aboliſh government, in ſuch man-"ner as ſhall be by that community judged moſt conducive to the public weal," ſo on this occaſion your committee are perfectly ſatisfied, that a very great majority of them are deſirous to exerciſe that right in the mode propoſed.

The petitions in favor of the meaſure, though numerous and reſpectable, have not altogether influenced this opinion. The ſubject has engaged much of the public attention. Members have mixed with their conſtituents in all parts of the ſtate, and have had full time and opportunity to learn their ſentiments; they have, in a committee of the whole, ſeverally communicated the knowledge which they had acquired, and the reſult has been, a full and thorough conviction that the voice of the great majority of the people calls for the meaſure, and that nothing but the ſlender oppoſition which it has met with, and an opinion of its being generally agreeable, has prevented more petitions in its favour.

The committee combine with theſe conſiderations a conviction that the meaſure is in itſelf right and neceſſary; that it will tend to promote the wiſhes of every good citizen, by ſettling a queſtion which has long agitated the public mind, and thereby reſtore harmony, mutual confidence and good order, on the moſt ſolid foundation.

In addition to this, it is the fortunate ſeaſon when all our citizens are on an equal footing to elect their members of Convention, and are for the moſt part within the ſtate, which was not the caſe when the conſtitution was framed. The Convention too will poſſeſs every advantage which time and experience have unfolded, from the forms of government in other ſtates, and the examples of improvement they have ſhewn, as well as from the excellent model, ſo far as it applies, exhibited in the conſtitution of the United States: The committee therefore, in obedience to the wiſhes of the people, ſubmit to the Houſe the following reſolutions, to wit.

Reſolved, That, in the opinion of this Houſe, it is expedient and proper for the good people of this commonwealth to chooſe a convention, for the purpoſe of reveiwing, and, if they ſee occaſion, altering and amending the conſtitution of this ſtate; that in the opinion of this Aſſembly, the ſaid convention ſhould conſiſt of the like number of members from the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties in this commonwealth, as compoſe this Houſe, and be choſen on the ſame day, in the ſame manner, by the ſame perſons, at the ſame places, and under the ſame regulations, as are directed and appointed by the election laws of this ſtate, ſave that the returns ſhould be made to the convention ſo choſen; and that the ſaid convention ſhould meet at Philadelphia on the fourth Tueſday in November next.

Reſolved, That, in the opinion of this Houſe, a convention being choſen and met, it would be expedient, juſt and reaſonable, that the convention ſhould publiſh their amendments and alterations for the conſideration of the people, and adjourn at leaſt four months previous to confirmation.

Reſolved, That it be and it is hereby recommended to the ſucceeding Houſe of Aſſembly, to provide by law for the expences incurred by the ſaid election and convention."

Ordered, That 7000 copies in the Engliſh, and 3000 in the German language, of the foregoing reſolutions, be printed, and diſtributed for the information of the citizens of this ſtate.

PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

Northampton Mills.

A PERSON who underſtands the Milling Buſineſs, in all its Branches, and can be well recommended, will meet with good employ, by applying to

ADAM DESHLER.

Northampton Town, Sept. 1, 1789. §

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation containing about 90 acres of land, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, on ſaid plantation is erected a ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, a barn, ſpring-houſe and other out buildings; about 7 acres of extraordinary watered meadow, and more may be made, a good orchard, there is about 20 acres of woodland, the plowland is good and in tolerable repair; for further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the plantation. † JOHN WOOD.

September 5, 1789.

September 5, 1789.

AGREEABLY to the laſt will and teſtament of Benjamin Taylor, late of Pennſbury, in Cheſter county, deceaſed, will, on the 30th day of September inſt. be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, containing 100 acres, whereon is plenty of timbered land, and a ſufficiency of good watered meadowing, and on the aforeſaid premiſes is erected a good brick dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with plenty of out-houſes. Alſo a good merchant-mill in tolerable repair; and the remainder of a ſaw-mill, and two frame barns, &c. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, on the premiſes, at which time and place attendance will be given, by § ISAAC TAYLOR, Executor.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

HAVING been favored with your ſuffrages at the laſt general election, by voting me to the office of Sheriff, which I have endeavoured to execute to the beſt of my abilities, a continuance of your intereſt at the next election will confer a further obligation on, Your much obliged friend

And humble ſervant,

Philad. Auguſt 4, 1789. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THE favor you have done me at the laſt general election, in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff, by a reſpectable number of votes, emboldens me to ſolicit the continuance of your votes and intereſts at the enſuing election, which favor will be held in grateful remembrance, by

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obliged humble ſervant,

WILLAM WILL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1789.

To the ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a great number of my fellow-citizens, I am induced to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, at the expiration of the preſent officer's time.---Therefore, your placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff at the next election, will be gratefully acknowledged

By your friend and humble ſervant,

JONATHAN PENROSE.

Southwark, Auguſt 6, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a reſpectable number of my friends, I take this opportunity to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE when the preſent officer's time ſhall expire; relying on my paſt conduct and my long reſidence amongſt you to recommend me to your free ſuffrages, I therefore earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt to place me on the return next October, which favor, as likewiſe the continuance of your favors, will with gratitude be remembered by

Your friend and humble ſervant,

‡ WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Diſtrict of Southwark, and County of Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING repeatedly experienced your friendſhip, I flatter myſelf my paſt conduct has merited your approbation, I therefore requeſt the favor of a continuance of your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election for the Coroner's Office, which (as heretofore) ſhall be held in grateful remembrance by,

Gentlemen, your obliged friend and humble ſervant,

Sept. 7, 1789. † JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends and fellow-citizens, I am emboldend to ſolicit your votes and intereſts at the enſuing election for the office of *Coroner*; if I ſhould be ſo fortunate as to meet with your ſuffrages, it will be held in grateful remembrance, by Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

JAMES PICKERING.

Philad. Auguſt 18, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AT the laſt general election I was ſolicited by my friends and fellow-citizens to offer myſelf a candidate for the *Coroner's Office*, and the encouragement I then had from the public emboldens me to requeſt your votes and intereſt at the next. Should I be ſo happy as to meet with your ſuffrages, it will be ever acknowledged as a favor by the publics friend,

§ 1w PETER JODON.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS in and for the county of Cheſter.

THE encouragement I have received from many of the reſpectable freeholders and others electors of this county, induces me to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the enſuing election, earneſtly deſiring your votes and intereſt for the ſame, which favor, if granted, will be acknowledged and gratefully remembered, by *Your aſſured Friend*,

Eighth Month 11th, 1789. JESSE MARIS.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

Tbotf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the borough of Reading, Berks county, on Monday evening laſt, a certain apprentice lad, named *Philip Kuntzman*, about 18 years old, five feet four inches high, has a full face, ſtrong voice, and black hair, which he wears tied: Had on when he went away, one lapelled cloth coat of a deep blue colour, one green and white ſtriped jacket, ſtriped breeches, a pair of half worn ſhoes, with ſmall plated oval buckles, a new Iriſh wool hat with blue lining, one red and white ſtriped ſilk handkerchief. He alſo took with him, one red ſpotted velvet jacket, a pair of ſtriped velvet breeches, a pair of breeches and a jacket, both of nankeen, a pair of cotton ribbed ſtockings, and a pair of woollen ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward; or whoever takes him up and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds, beſides reaſonable charges, paid him by

† GEORGE YEAGER, Hatter.

Reading, Auguſt 18, 1789.

RAN away on the 17th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield, Cheſter county, a ſervant girl, named Mary Burd, between 16 and 17 years of age, dark complexion, ſhe took ſeveral clothes with her, that her dreſs cannot be particularly deſcribed. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, and brings her to her maſter, ſhall have Six-pence reward, paid by

Auguſt 22, 1789. § HUGH LOWNES.

West-Caln, July 22, 1789.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the 15th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living at Hibernia Mills, in Weſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſorrel HORSE, about 14½ hands high, riſing 7 years old with a bald face, and three white feet, trots and paces. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and gives information, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ISAIAH JONES.

MRS. PINE'S
Boarding School for Young Ladies,

In Eighth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

YOUNG Ladies inſtructed in every uſeful and ornamental accompliſhment, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, all kinds of Needle-work, Drawing, French, Geography, Muſic, and Dancing, under the care and tuition of Mrs. Pine.

The terms and further particulars to be known of Mrs. Pine, in Eighth-ſtreet, where the exhibitions of Paintings may be viewed every day (Sunday excepted) at a quarter of a dollar each perſon. tbc3m.

Blockley, Auguſt 23, 1789.

WAS FOUND,
A Female Child,

SUPPOSED to be near two years old, with a white bonnet, gown and petticaot; has a large mark on the breaſt and appears likely to have been ſcalded. The above child is ſuppoſed to have been left by a woman of tall ſtature, in a white gown, with large black cuffs, red petticoat and a white bonnet. Any perſon apprehending the perſons who left the above child, ſo that they may be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by ISAAC HAYES,) *Overſeers of*
† JOHN FRAILEY,) *the Poor.*

Muſtard and Chocolate
MANUFACTORY,

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed*, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

To be Sold at public Auction,

At the New Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 6th day of October next, at 5 o'clock in the evening, the following Tracts of Land in the State of New-Jerſey.

A TRACT containing 7239 acres, in the townſhip of Alexandria, in the county of Hunterdon, commonly called Sir Robert Barker's great Tract, lying in an angle formed by the junction of the river Muſconetconk with the Delaware. This tract is ſituated in the heart of a fine wheat country, and improved by thirty farms, many of which on the two rivers are equal in quality to any in the neighbourhood, thoſe on the Delaware have every advantage of the ſhad fiſhery, and other fiſh in their ſeaſons, and the road to Durham in Pennſylvania running through the tract makes a profitable ferry, at the croſſing of the Delaware, at one of them. There is now a ſaw and griſt mill on this tract the ſeat for the latter being about two miles from the Delaware, is capable of great improvement, and the wheat produced in the neighbourhood, with what may be purchaſed of the great quantities brought down that river, will afford it conſtant employment; it is likewiſe a fine ſituation for a country ſtore, the road to Durham, and the river road to Eaſton, croſſing each other at the mill. The farms on this tract are now under leaſe for a year, from the 25th of March laſt, at the annual rent of £ 529.

A tract in the townſhip of Greenwich, in the county of Suſſex, likewiſe called Sir Robert Barker's tract, containing 860 acres, divided into ſix farms, to which will be added a tract of 250 acres, at about three miles diſtance, laid off to accommodate them with timber, and about 760 acres, which are a part of the original ſurvey, but are now poſſeſſed by perſons claimimg under a ſurvey younger than that under which Sir Robert claims, to which they muſt eventually give place. This tract of land is ſituated about three miles above the laſt mentioned tract, about four miles diſtant from Delaware at Eaſton, and lays on the public road from New-York to that place, and the public houſe called the Stone-Tavern, now kept by Jacob Shipman, is on part of the premiſes. No lands in New-Jerſey are better for producing wheat than the lands in Greenwich, and theſe farms are inferior to none in the townſhip, they abound in limeſtone, and are capable of high improvements. In their preſent ſtate they rent at £ 210 per annum, and are under leaſes for one year from 25th of March laſt.

The ſituation of this eſtate, ſo commodious to the river Delaware, renders the tranſportation of all its produce to Philadelphia eaſy, and being only 45 miles from New-Brunſwick, and about the ſame diſtance from Trenton, the two moſt conſiderable market towns in New-Jerſey, and in the neighbourhood of a number of iron works and merchant mills, all which afford a ready market for every kind of produce, renders the purchaſe of it an object worthy the attention of the monied man, as the improvements it is capable of, under leaſes for the uſual term of years, would greatly advance the rents---it is equally calculated for a ſpeculator, as it ſeems at preſent moſt ſuitable to have it ſold in ſuch lots, as may afford him the real advantage of retailing it out by farms. And the proſpect, not very diſtant, of a fœderal city being built within about 40 miles diſtance from it by water, is no ſmall addition to its value.

John Sinclear, who lives on the tract in Alexandria, and Edward Bird, who lives on the tract at Greenwich, will ſhew the lands to thoſe who want to view them; and maps of the whole, and a ſtate of the title are lodged with Clement Biddle, Eſquire, Notary Public, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, John Parker, Attorney-at-law, at New-Brunſwick, and James Parker, at Perth-Amboy, who will be ready to pay every attention to the inquiries of thoſe who incline to purchaſe.

JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 16th of July laſt in Bucks county, four miles above Trenton ferry, a ſhortiſh well ſet Negro man, near 40 years old, of a yellowiſh complexion, yellow teeth, and marked with the ſmall-pox, can play on the fiddle; had on a tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, ſhort light coloured coat, made of tow and wool, twilled and fulled. Any perſon who brings him to his maſter, or lodges him in any gaol, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive *Three Dollars* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 12, 1789. ‡ PETER VANSANT.

CAME to the Springhouſe, the 29th of July laſt, a black MARE, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old, 15 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Auguſt 1, 1789. § CHRISTIAN DULL.

The Subſcriber offers for SALE,

The two following Tracts of Land,

THE one containing 130 acres, ſituate on Perkioming creek, at the diſtance of two miles from the Trap, adjoining the lands of John Detwieler, Henry Detwieler and others, in the county of Montgomery. This tract is compoſed of 20 acres of the beſt bottom meadow, 30 acres of clear upland, and the reſidue woodland of the firſt quality, in point of timber as well as ſoil.

The other tract contains about 23 acres, and is wholly woodland, about one mile from the Trap, in the ſame county, and by ſome judges is allowed to be of a good quality.

Both the tracts are well watered, and are certainly valuable. They lie within 26 miles of the city, in a beautiful and well cultivated country.

Mr. Henry Boyer, inn-keeper, at the Trap, will ſhew the lands to any perſons who may incline to purchaſe.

The terms of ſale will be reaſonable, and may be known by applying to Colonel Thomas Craig, at Norris town, Montgomery county, who is fully authoriſed to diſpoſe of the premiſes, or Mr. George Weſcott, merchant, Philadelphia.

A good and complete title, in fee ſimple, will be given to the purchaſers, by THOMAS HARTLEY.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

The higheſt Price given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH'S anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, firſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

Durham Furnace to be rented.

THE ſubſcriber will rent Durham Furnace, with upwards of 1100 acres of land, on which are ſix valuable farms and a large quantity of excellent meadow. Or if it was more agreeable to the leſſee, would rent the Furnace low, with only one, two or three hundred acres of land. This Furnace would ſuit a Forge Maſter, to make pigs for his own uſe and ſome caſtings which he might do by two or three months blaſt, with only the addition of two teams to thoſe he muſt have for his forge, as there is every year a ſufficiency of timber to be had of the adjoining farmers at a moderate price for ſo ſhort a blaſt, and the quality of the metal is well known to be equal to any in America, and the ore very convenient to the Furnace. ‡ RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

JOHN BROOKS,

Glover and Breeches Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to the north weſt corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, where he continnes to carry on his buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner, warranting all goods ſold by him to be of the beſt quality, and at the moſt reaſonable rates.

HE HAS NOW FOR SALE

Gentlemen and ladies beſt buckſkin riding gloves,
Ditto beſt beaver gloves,
Beſt white and coloured kid gloves,
Boys and girls gloves,
Gentlemen and ladies beſt linen, cotton and nankeen gloves,
Gentlemens furr ditto,
Gentlemen and youths beſt buck and ſheep-ſkin breeches,
Deerſkins for men and boys breeches,
Ditto for the uſe of ſadlers,
White ſkins for the uſe of ſadlers and ſhoe-makers,
Lining, apron, and ſhammy ſkins, &c.

Orders from town and country will be punctually obeyed, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and the favour gratefully acknowledged.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1789. c 6 w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3095.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1789.

Juſt Publiſhed, and for Sale by the Printers hereof,

Poor Richard *improved:*

BEING AN

ALMANACK

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

The ACT for regulating

The Coaſting Trade

Is this day publiſhed, and to be ſold at WILLIAM PRICHARD'S Book-ſtore, in Market-ſtreet---Price *One Shilling.*

This Day is Publiſhed, Sold by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the STONE-HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets——*(Price* 1/6*)*

AN ORATION,

Delivered July 4th, 1789, at the Preſbyterian Church, in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

By the Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, A. M.

Profeſſor of Engliſh and Oratory, in the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

To which is added, a PRAYER, delivered on the ſame occaſion,

By the Rev. ASHBEL GREEN, A. M.

Junior Paſtor of the Second Preſbyterian Church.

Publiſhed at the requeſt of the Pennſylvania Society of the Cincinnati.

Public Sale of Real Eſtate.

At the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 23d day of September inſt. at ſeven o'clock in the evening, will be S O L D, the following property, viz.

Late belonging to Alexander Tod, Eſquire.

A TWO ſtory Frame Houſe, Work Shops and Lot of Ground, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Delaware Second-ſtreet, continued and enlarged, containing in breadth on ſaid Second-ſtreet 44 feet, and in length or depth on the north ſide, bounding on Phillips's Rope-walk, 239 feet, or thereabouts, to a 30 feet alley, and in length on the ſouth ſide, bounding on ground of William Brown's, 233 feet, or thereabouts, to the ſaid 30 feet alley, and in breadth on the ſaid alley 32 feet and 3 inches inches (be the ſame in length or breadth more or leſs) now in the tenure of Martin Wall.

Late belonging to Clement Biddle, Eſquire.

A Tract of Patented Land, in late Weſtmoreland, now Allegany county, ſituate on Big Sewickley creek, about five miles diſtant from the river Ohio, containing 321½ acres and 23 perches, with allowance, on which there is an excellent mill-ſeat.

A Tract of Patented ditto, in the ſame county, containing 200 acres and allowance, being Lot No. 1553, in the 8th diſtrict of the Donation Lands.

Any further information can be had by applying to the ſubſcriber, who will attend at the place of ſale.

ROBERT RALSTON, Aſſignee, &c.

September 7, 1789.

Mr. *M'Dougall*

PRESENTS his compliments to his former employers and the public, informs them, that his School is now opened at his ſchool-room in *Carter's-Alley*, for the reception of pupils, to learn the polite and neceſſary accompliſhment of DANCING.

Thoſe who may pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children may depend on his utmoſt endeavours to promote their expectations, in cultivating a polite addreſs and eaſy carriage, as well as teaching dancing, in the moſt elegant and approved method.

His employers may depend, that the regularity and decorum, which have always been obſerved in his School, ſhall be ſtill attended to.

Note. A number of new dances, both French and Engliſh, will be taught during the ſeaſon.

Ground-Rents,

WELL ſecured within the limits of the city, to amount of *Thirty Pounds per annum*, are wanted for the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, apply to

SAMUEL CLARK,
ELLISTON PEROT,
JOSEPH PASCHAL,
SAMUEL COATS.

Ninth month 8th, 1789.

Northampton Mills.

A PERSON who underſtands the Milling Buſineſs, in all its Branches, and can be well recommended, will meet with good employ, by applying to

ADAM DESHLER.

Northampton Town, Sept. 1, 1789. §

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation containing about 90 acres of land, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, on ſaid plantation is erected a ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, a barn, ſpring-houſe and other out buildings; about 7 acres of extraordinary watered meadow, and more may be made, a good orchard, there is about 20 acres of woodland, the plowland is good and in tolerable repair; for further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the plantation. †

JOHN WOOD.

September 5, 1789.

September 5, 1789.

AGREEABLY to the laſt will and teſtament of Benjamin Taylor, late of Pennſbury, in Cheſter county, deceaſed, will, on the 30th day of September inſt. be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, containing 100 acres, whereon is plenty of timbered land, and a ſufficiency of good watered meadowing, and on the aforeſaid premiſes is erected a good brick dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with plenty of out-houſes. Alſo a good merchant-mill in tolerable repair; and the remainder of a ſaw-mill, and two frame barns, &c. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, on the premiſes, at which time and place attendance will be given, by §

ISAAC TAYLOR, Executor.

By the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and CITIZENS of Philadelphia.

An ORDINANCE *for the appointment of a High-Conſtable for the city of Philadelphia, and for aſcertaining his duty and pay.*

WHEREAS divers laws of this commonwealth, and divers ordinances of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, for the regulation of the police and internal government of the city of Philadelphia, remain unexecuted, and the good effects which might be expected therefrom are fruſtrated, for want of a proper officer to ſuperintend the ſame, and to give information to the Mayor, Recorder or Aldermen, of breaches of the ſaid laws and ordinances: It is therefore hereby ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in Common Council aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That on or before the firſt Monday in October next, and between the twentieth day of May and the twentieth day of June in every year hereafter, and whenever a vacancy ſhall happen by death, or removal from office, or otherwiſe, there ſhall be elected in Common Council, an officer for the ſaid city, by the name of the High-Conſtable of the city of Philadelphia, which ſaid officer ſhall have and exerciſe all and every the powers and authorities which a Conſtable of and for the ſaid city may or can, by any act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, or by any ordinance of the city, or by common law, have and exerciſe; and the ſaid High-Conſtable ſhall have and take rank and precedence among the officers of the city next before the Conſtables thereof, and ſhall carry and bear in his hand a ſhort ſtaff or mace, to be made at the charge of the city, to diſtinguiſh him in the execution of his office; and all Conſtables and Citizens of the ſaid city are hereby enjoined and required to be aiding and aſſiſting to the ſaid High-Conſtable, when thereunto reaſonably required by him, in the execution of his office.

And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be the particular and eſpecial duty of the ſaid high conſtable to walk through the ſtreets, lanes and alleys, of the city, daily, with his mace in his hand, taking ſuch rounds, that in a reaſonable time, he ſhall viſit all parts of the city, and examine all vagrants, beggars, and ſuch others as fall under the deſcription of idle and diſorderly perſons, by any act of Aſſembly of this ſtate, as he may meet with, as to their place of reſidence, and the mode they purſue of acquiring a livelihood; and upon refuſal to give him an account thereof, or not giving a ſatisfactory account, to apprehend and carry ſuch perſons before the Mayor or Recorder, or ſome one of the Aldermen, to be dealt with according to law; to carry into immediate execution all laws and ordinances now exiſting, or which ſhall be hereafter made, for preventing ſwine or other beaſts from running at large within the city, and to give notice to the city commiſſioners, or to the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, or ſome one of them, of all nuiſances, obſtructions, and impediments in the ſtreets, lanes, and alleys in the ſaid city, to the end that they may be removed, and the authors thereof proſecuted for the ſame; to give information to the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, or ſome one or more of them, of all offences committed againſt the laws and ordinances in being, and of the names of the offenders, and of the witneſſes, to the end that proſecution may be commenced, and obedience enforced to the regulations for the well governing the city; and, generally, to do and perform all ſuch other matters and things as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, in Common Council aſſembled, ſhall, by ordinance or minute of their Board, from time to time ordain and direct, and all ſuch matters and things which ſhall tend to the due execution of all laws and ordinances for the well regulating the city, as the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, or any of them, ſhall reaſonably require.

And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſad, That the ſaid High-Conſtable ſhall be entitled to have and receive the yearly ſum of Two Hundred Dollars, to be paid him quarterly, by orders drawn by the Mayor on the Treaſurer of the corporation, which the Treaſurer is hereby authoriſed to pay, and charge the ſame in his account.

Signed by order of the Board.

SAMUEL POWEL, Mayor.

Enacted and paſſed into an Ordinance at Philadelphia, the fourteenth day of September, Anno Domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

ANTHONY MORRIS, jun. Clerk.

LONDON, July 13.

A camp of 35,000 men, under Marſhal de Broglio, with a large train of artillery, is already formed, and ſtationed between Paris and Verſailles as a ſecurity to the King.

The ſittings of the National Aſſembly on the 8th inſt. were uncommonly tumultuous. The encampment became the ſubject of debate. M. de Mirabeau, in a very florid ſpeech of two hours, deſcribed the critical ſituation in which the Aſſembly was placed, by the arrival of this army. "The ſtation of theſe troops," ſays he, "is ſubverſive of the liberty of this Aſſembly, contrary to the true intereſts of the King, and an infringement on the privileged Orders. The purpoſe for which they are aſſembled cannot be the eſtabliſhment of tranquility in Paris: beſides, his Majeſty muſt be aware, that to proviſion 35,000 men, in this time of famine, muſt only increaſe the public misfortunes. The King is ill adviſed by ſome wicked traitors to the conſtitution, and it behoves us to ſeek the beſt remedy in our power." M. de Mirabeau then moved, That an addreſs be preſented to the King, praying he would take into conſideration his own intereſt, as well as the national liberty, and that under the circumſtances of the preſent famine he would order the troops back, with their train of artillery, to thoſe places from whence they came; that ſhould his Majeſty be fearful of any diſturbances at Paris or Verſailles, he might raiſe companies of armed burghers in thoſe towns, who would be at his orders, and a ſufficient protection."

The queſtion was immediately put, That a committee ſhould be appointed to preſent M. de Mirabeau's motion, in the form of a petition, to the King, which was carried by 830 againſt 3.

The deputation who waited on the King, it is reported, received from his Majeſty, in ſubſtance, for anſwer, "*That he did not think it adviſeable at preſent to comply with the addreſs of the National Aſſembly*"

At Lyons there has been a dreadful riot; on the arrival of the news of the union of the three orders, the rejoicing was univerſal, and continued for two days without any miſchief; but on the third, the multitude repaired to the houſe of the intendant, and committed many acts of violence, from thence proceeded to the offices of the collectors of government, at the gates of the city, &c. pillaging and deſtroying every thing, throwing the books, papers, and every thing they could lay their hands on, into the Rhone. A regiment of dragoons were ſent for, (there is no garriſon at Lyons, the citizens always mounting guard) but inſtead of producing any effect, they were inſulted, ſeveral wounded, and at length obliged to fire on the people. A dreadful ſlaughter followed, the multitude continued firm, wounded and killed many of the dragoons, and threw others into the Rhone; at length they retreated, and took poſt out of the town, on an eminence.

A report prevails, that M. Mirabeau and M. d'Eſpremuil have accuſed Mr. Neckar, in the national aſſembly, of being the principal cauſe of the preſent ſcarcity of corn, and have actually impeached him, offering to give poſitive proofs of the charge.

July 14. The palace of Verſailles is compleatly ſurrounded by foreign troops. The army under Marſhal de Broglio, ordered from Lorraine, Alſace, &c. compoſed almoſt wholly of the Swiſs troops, was not expected till the 15th, whereas a camp of 35,000 men, accompanied by a very large train of artillery, is already formed and ſtationed between Paris and Verſailles, as a ſecurity to the King.

The Marſhal has entered on his command with great firmneſs and intrepidity. He had not been long arrived, before his activity was called into action; on an inſurrection laſt week at Verſailles, the mob threw large ſtones at a party of Huſſars, who were ſent to diſperſe them. They were on horſeback, with their ſwords drawn, and finding themſelves reſiſted, they put up their ſabres, and withdrew. On receiving further inſtructions from Marſhal Broglio, and having been joined by two additional companies, they returned, with orders, that if the mob would not diſperſe, they ſhould ride over them ſword in hand. This was done, and one of the leaders taken up and ſent to priſon. The mob ſoon rallied afreſh, and were proceeding towards the priſon, when M. de Broglio ſent them word, that if they did not deſiſt immediately, the priſoner ſhould be produced, but hanging at the window. This threat had its effect, and the mob diſperſed.

When the laſt accounts came away, four letters had been delivered from the King to the three orders, and to the States General, but were not opened by thoſe to whom they were addreſſed, as the Aſſembly diſapproved the form of writing ſeparately to different orders, where no ſuch diſtinction ſhould ſubſiſt.

In this unſettled ſtate matters remained when the laſt meſſenger left Paris; and the Aſſembly have determined not to give a ſhilling to the crown, nor to enter into any of the plans expected by the King, until their true ſituation be thoroughly underſtood, and the conſtitution be eſtabliſhed.

The Swiſs troops and the French guards do not at all agree together, and there have been already ſome ſkirmiſhes between them. It is certain, that if they are permitted to intermix, there will be a conſtant ſcene of animoſity and diſſention. The Swiſs ſoldiers have ſince received orders to take no notice of, or even to ſpeak to, any of the French guard, on pain of puniſhment.

The French Miniſter has compelled 15 officers of the French guards, who refuſed to do duty round the Houſe of Aſſembly of the States General, to prevent the members from entering, to reſign their commiſſions. It has been thought proper, however, to reſtore them; and Count de Guiche has accordingly reinſtated them.

The diſobedience of the French guards is not to go unpuniſhed. It has been determined in the Cabinet, that this regiment ſhall be divided into three regiments, and not be permitted to attend any longer upon the perſon of the ſovereign; but be ſent into country quarters, like the marching regiments. They are to be replaced at Paris and Verſailles by grenadier companies taken from other regiments, who are to ſerve about his Majeſty's perſon, under the name of *Volontaires de la Couronne*, or the Crown Volunteers.

In every province of this great kingdom the flame of liberty hath burſt forth; and when a whole nation, with an enlightened mind, aſſert their claim to the privileges of men, experience has told us, that it is not in the power of monarchs to withhold their rights. But before they have accompliſhed their end, France will be deluged with blood.

July 15. Yeſterday morning a courier arrived at the Duke of Leeds' office, with diſpatches from his excellency the Duke of Dorſet, the moſt recent of which were dated Paris, the 12th of July, and contained particulars of the moſt important nature.

Similar advices were alſo received by Monſ. Calonne; and from theſe ſources we are enabled to ſtate, that the diſmiſſion of Monſ. Neckar and the other officers of ſtate, mentioned in the Gazette of laſt night, was effected by the intervention of the French Queen and the Comte d'Artois: that the reſtoration of the Baron de Breteuil was owing to the ſame interference; and that the doctrine of his councils was the coercion of the people.

That the late conceſſions of the Court to the juſt claims of the Tiers Etat, appears to have been a diſſembled acquieſcence! For while they thus temporized, troops, to the amount of 36000, had been ſecretly drawn to the neighbourhood of Paris. And that ſeveral new appointments had been made in the war department, to enable the Marſhal de Broglio to call in to his aid ſome field officers, on whoſe compliance he could depend.

The King, from the aſpect of affairs, appears to have been entirely under the guidance of his conſort; and ſo generally was this underſtood, that the Tiers Etat inſiſted on the baniſhment of the Comte d'Artois, a ſtop put to the ruinous interference of the Queen, and that her creatures, the Polignacs, ſhould be diſmiſſed.

The Comte de Mirabeau's patriotic endeavours to cauſe the troops to be withdrawn were in vain---all he could urge, and other members, in favor of the people, tended only to increaſe a ſpirit of reſiſtance in the Court; and it is not exaggeration to ſay, that the moſt dreadful anarchy is on foot.

The foreign regiments, among the forces above mentioned, were ſtationed in ſituations the moſt contiguous to the gates of Paris and Verſailles, and they very ſoon proceeded to inſult the people; riots enſued, and a great multitude aſſailed the Palace Royal. The officer and guard were killed on the ſpot; the troops advanced into the city, and a continued engagement enſued, in which the people made a ſtand with aſtoniſhing intrepidity. Before Roſſi (which is the name of the courier) left Paris, the populace had repeatedly attacked the Comte d'Artois' reſidence, with a view to burn it, and alſo ſome of the officers of ſtate; and a number of lives on both ſides were loſt in theſe conflicts. A part of the multitude were on their way to Verſailles, and the Palace was threatened to be laid in aſhes.

Several perſons, poſſeſſed of military ſkill, appeared as leaders to the populace; and the names of patriotic noblemen were in circulation, as being diſguiſed among them; which latter rumour ſeemed to impart particular animation. Againſt the Queen and Comte d'Artois very general vengeance was denounced.

The meſſenger further reports, that it was related and believed, that M. Neckar was in confinement: And that he diſtinctly heard the firing of cannon ſoon after he left Paris, which con-

tinued till he reached Chantilly. He was ſtopped and examined by detachments of military three times in the intermediate way, but was permitted to depart on his ſhewing his grey-hound and diſpatches. He left Paris on Sunday evening, at ſix o'clock, and was only 36 hours till he reached England.

In the conſternation this occaſioned, ſeveral of the diſtinguiſhed nobleſſe ſolicited and obtained an eſcort from Paris. Some of theſe are on their way to England; and the Prince of Wales, in order to give them a reception at Brighthelmſtone, to which ſpot they propoſe to retreat, laſt night ſet off to the Marine Pavilion.

Theſe particulars were yeſterday tranſmitted to the King at Weymouth, and a Council was held in Downing-ſtreet, on this very critical ſituation of France.

July 16. The French King has requeſted the aid of England: Our Charles the Firſt made a like demand of France; and yet he loſt his head!

Such is the general alarm in Paris, that one houſe in the city received ten different orders from French families of diſtinction, by the laſt mail, to provide them houſes and lodgings in this capital. This muſt occaſion very large ſums of money to be ſpent in England.

There cannot be a doubt but that the King of Spain will aſſiſt his kinſman and ally, both with men and money. This will confirm the diſlike of the two nations into an inveteracy againſt each other.

Mr. Neckar, ſince his diſmiſſion from office, is gone to Geneva, his native place, probably to be out of the reach of a Letter de Cachet, which his efforts were ineffectual to aboliſh.

The diſcontents that prevail in the Low Countries are very little ſhort of thoſe in France, and ſhould any foreign power interfere at this moment in behalf of the liberties of the States of Brabant, that territory would be loſt to the emperor for ever.

At Amſterdam, as well as at Paris, rioting and tumults have for ſome days prevailed. The cauſe is the ſcarcity of corn, which, from the accounts we daily receive, ſeem to be univerſally felt.

July 18. On Saturday, the populace of Paris attacked the guard at the Palais Royal, and cut ſome of the officers to pieces. The rage this violence generated naturally increaſed, and the people attacked one of the camps near Paris, a circumſtance which neceſſarily provoked reſiſtance, and a general affray enſued. Pending this, a man employed by the government obtained admittance into Paris, and proceeded to paſte ſome placards or proclamations from the King about the public ſtreets of the city. He had not affixed many to the walls of the gates, and other great edifices, before he was ſeized by the mob, and ſatrificed in the cruelleſt manner to the fury of the moment.

On Saturday, at noon, M. Neckar and M. Montmorin received their diſmiſſion. The former, it is imagined, ſet off immediately for Switzerland. Others think he was put into confinement, as he has not ſince been ſeen.

When the expreſs left Paris, the city was ſuffering a cannonade from the Boulevards, which the meſſenger heard continue for a conſiderable time, while he was purſuing his route to Calais.

On the road from Paris to Calais, he was ſtoped at almoſt every town, and would not have been ſuffered to proceed, but that the Duke of Dorſet had luckily furniſhed him with the paſſport of a paſſenger. The mob, however, every where obliged him to cry out, *Vive le Tiers Etat.*

His Majeſty's anſwer to the national aſſembly, on the ſubject of their repreſentation to diſmiſs the Swiſs troops, is to the following effect:

"That he conſidered them neceſſary for the preſervation of order and tranquility; that the aſſembly had no reaſon to be under any conſtraint on their account; and that if the troops encamped in the neighbourhood of Paris were diſagreeable, his Majeſty would, on a requeſt from the States-General, remove their ſittings to Soiſſons or Noyon, in which caſe he would himſelf repair to Compiegne, in order to be at hand to correſpond with the States."

The ſhock thus given to the warm hopes of the people ſtupified them for a time; but the people crouded to the Palais Royal. The French troops declared their reſolution to act for the people.---Towards the evening of Sunday the Palais Royal was ſurrounded by the Swiſs troops, and the meſſenger who brought diſpatches to M. de Calonne, and who ſet out two hours later than Lady Elizabeth Foſter's ſervant, confirms, that the troops had begun to fire on the multitude, and that the people had attacked one of the camps. It was reported alſo that an arret was iſſued for ſeizing the Duc d'Orleans, and ſeveral atttempts made to take him, but all miſcarried. The charge was, that he had iſſued 110000 crowns, on a pretence of relieving the wants of the people in reſpect to the ſcarcity of corn, but that in reality it was employed to encourage inſurrection.

The tumults in France are ſo great, that no public buſineſs is going forward. The funds fall conſiderably. The whole route from Paris to Verſailles, which is twelve Engliſh miles, is lined with troops and cannon.

The palace of Verſailles is guarded by three lines of ſoldiers, and the King has little to fear while the Marſhal de Broglio is about him. The latter is determined to act vigorouſly, and to give no quarters to the mob. The Swiſs guards are in a fine ſtate of diſcipline.

The capital of France ſtands not alone noticeable at this time for riot and confuſion. Private letters from Amſterdam yeſterday brought intelligence of a violent tumult having ariſen there, on account of the great ſcarcity of bread. The military was called out, and a momentary guſt enſued from it; all is not yet ſo peaceably eſtabliſhed as that nothing may be apprehended in future.

The following news from Paris was brought by expreſs late laſt night. The diſturbances are farther from adjuſtment than when the laſt accounts arrived from thence.

The power of the King is daily abating.

The Iriſh brigade alone are ſtedfaſtly attached to royalty. How long, in this general defalcation, their attachment may laſt, is uncertain.

The populace have ſeized the arſenal, and taken from it all the arms and ammunition---a ſtep that has obliged the King's troops to retire to ſome diſtance from the capital.

The King has diſſolved the meeting of the national aſſembly, but in defiance of this authority the aſſembly continue to ſit and act.

The univerſity is levelled to the ground.

The King, it is further ſaid, has erected a ſtandard for his partizans to flock to, but they are few who reſort to it: ſuch is the ſpirit of the times!

The addreſs preſented by a deputation of the national aſſembly to the French King, on the ſubject of the introduction of the foreign troops, and the forming of the camps ſo near the capital, is from the pen of the Count Mirabeau, and a very maſterly compoſition. His Majeſty's anſwer is at once conciliating, ambiguous and vague.

A French nobleman, of high rank, arrived here this morning, who brings advice, that the party of the people carry every thing before them at Paris. The French guards have openly declared on that ſide. They, with the populace, attacked the Baſtile; many of them entered, when Monſ. de Lannoy, the Governor, drew up the bridge, encloſed thoſe who had entered, and cut them to pieces.---The troops and people without, finding their companions detained, attacked the place and forced it open---and finding what had happened to their party, took the Governor out, led him through the ſtreets, obliged him to make the *amende honorable* to the people, and then cut off his hands and his head. The foreign regiments, frightened by the violence of the commotion, have all laid down their arms, or fled, except one regiment of Huſſars, which alone remains to guard the perſon of the King. The Queen and the Count de Artois are both fled, and a reward is offered for their heads. Many of the principal nobility, who ſide with the King, are likewiſe proſcribed and gone off. In ſhort, it appears that the King is at the mercy of the *Tiers Etat*, and muſt ſubmit wholly to their terms. Such are the effects of popular commotions, when the get a head in deſpotic countries.

The Baſtile is burnt, and all the priſoners ſet at liberty; the hotel of the Prince de Conte, that of the Count de Artois, and ſeveral other edifices, are deſtroyed by fire.

Many people have been killed in the affrays and ſkirmiſhes which have happened. Almoſt all the ſhops are conſtantly ſhut, and a general diſtruſt rules there. People preſs in crowds to get their money from the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte. M. Neckar is gone off at the King's command, and he is very fortunate to have eſcaped from a ſcene of ſuch confuſion. It is ſaid the King himſelf is gone from Verſailles.

Letters received from Amſterdam to-day, bring an account that an expreſs is arrived there with news of the Swediſh fleet being out from Carlſcroon, in force 21 ſail of the line and 16 frigates---if ſo, they will prevent the junction of the Ruſſian fleet, which ſailed from Copenhagen, with their grand fleet, off Revel.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

SATURDAY, September 12, 1789.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, with the bill for eſtabliſhing the compenſations of the members of the two Houſes and their reſpective officers, concurring in the amendment of the Houſe to the amendment of the Senate.

In Committee of the whole on the bill for eſtabliſhing judicial courts.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee proceeded in the diſcuſſion as far as the 28th ſection, when they roſe and reported progreſs; and the Houſe adjourned.

MONDAY, September 14, 1789.

The committee appointed to examine the enrolled bills reported, that the bill for eſtabliſhing the compenſations of the members of both Houſes and their reſpective officers, having been examined, was found correct: The Speaker then affixed his ſignature to the ſame.

A memorial from the Baron de Steuben was read and laid on the table.

The memorial of the weighers and gaugers of the city of New-York, praying that their fees may be enhanced, was read a ſecond time.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, with the bill for ſuſpending the operation of a clauſe in the collection law, in which they have concurred, with amendments. Alſo the bill for ſuſpending the operation of a clauſe in the tonnage act, non-concurred.

The amendments propoſed by the Senate to the reſolution of the Houſe, providing for amendments to the Conſtitution, were read, and, on motion, it was voted, that a number of copies be ſtruck off for the uſe of the members.

The amendments to the bill for ſuſpending the clauſe in the collection law were then read, and acceded to on the part of the Houſe.

Theſe amendments provide for the relief of Rhode-Iſland and North-Carolina, in lieu of the proviſions intended by the ſuſpenſion of part of the tonnage act.

The Houſe then went into a committee of the whole, on the judicial bill.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) propoſed the following amendment to the 29th ſection, which reſpected juries, viz. That all juries which ſhall be ſummoned to ſerve in the courts of the United States ſhall be formed according to the laws of each ſtate reſpectively. This amendment was adopted.

Mr. Burke moved to inſert the following clauſe in the ſame ſection, viz. In caſes of felony and treaſon, the offender ſhall be indicted and tried in the county, town or diſtrict, wherein the offence ſhall have been commited, as hath been uſual in each ſtate before this law was enacted. This was carried in the affirmative. The committee this day finiſhed the diſcuſſion of this bill, which was reported to the Houſe.

Mr. Ames, of the committee appointed to bring in a bill upon the ſubject of the permanent reſidence, purſuant to the reſolution paſſed by the Houſe, brought in a report, which was read the firſt time. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, September 15, 1789.

The bill for eſtabliſhing the permanent reſidence was read the ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole, to be taken up on Thurſday next.

The enrolled bill, for ſuſpending a part of the collection law, was brought in and ſigned by the Speaker.

A petition from the inhabitants of the town of Portſmouth, in Virginia, repreſenting the hardſhips they ſuffer from not having a naval office eſtabliſhed in that place, and praying that an officer may be eſtabliſhed there, was read, and laid on the table.

The Houſe then took up the amendments to the judicial bill, agreed to by the committee of the whole.

Mr. Seney moved, as an amendment in the 3d ſection, to inſert Cheſtertown, inſtead of Eaſton, in Maryland, as the place for holding the diſtrict courts: This, after ſome debate, was negatived. Mr. Seney calling for the ayes and noes, there were 23 noes---20 ayes.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing that they had paſſed a bill for the eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-Office, and deſired the concurrence of the Houſe.

The Houſe proceeded in conſidering the amendments to the judiciary bill, but adjourned without compleating the buſineſs.

WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1789.

The bill for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-office was read a firſt time.

Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Contee were appointed a committee to bring in a bill to repeal that part of the collection act, which aſcertains the value of the rouble.

The petition of the merchants of Portſmouth was referred to the above committee.

A committee conſiſting of Mr. Burke, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Lawrence, was appointed to bring in a bill to eſtabliſh the ſalaries of the judicial department.

The conſideration of the bill ſent down from the Senate, providing for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States, and of the bill to eſtabliſh hoſpitals for ſick and diſabled men, was poſtponed until next ſeſſion.

The act to ſuſpend part of the collection law, and the act to provide for the ſafe keeping of the acts, records, and ſeal of the United States, were received from the Preſident of the United States, with his ſignature and approbation.

The Preſident of the United States laid before the Houſe, by the hands of the Secretary at War, a repreſentation from the Governor of the Weſtern Territory, of the reciprocal hoſtilities between the Wabaſh Indians and the white people of the river Ohio.

The Houſe then proceeded in the amendments reported by the committee to the judicial bill, and having gone through the ſame, ordered them to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

And then the Houſe adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, September 17, 1789.

The bill for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-office was read a ſecond and third time, and paſſed the Houſe.

Mr. Baldwin from the committee who were appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate on the diſagreeing votes of the Houſes, reſpecting the ſalary of the Vice-Preſident, reported that the committees had come to no agreement.

A motion was then made that the Houſe ſhould recede from their diſagreement to the amendment of the Senate, which after ſome debate was negatived, and the Houſe reſolved to adhere to their diſagreement,

Mr. Sherman, in the converſation on this motion, obſerved that he had a high eſteem for the perſon of the preſent Vice-Preſident, as a man of abilities, integrity and patriotiſm. His eminent ſervices during the whole courſe of the late conteſt were a ſufficient eulogium, and rendered any other unneceſſary. He had, he ſaid, in an uncommon degree, one virtue, which was rarely found, a faculty of uniting dignity with œconomy. He thought therefore that it was unneceſſary, at preſent, to allow the Vice-Preſident ſo large a ſalary as ſix thouſand dollars, eſpecially, conſidering the preſent low ſtate of our finances.

The judicial bill, with the amendments made by the Houſe, was read the third time.

Mr. Gerry, Mr. Burke, Mr. Jackſon, and Mr. Stone objected, and argued at ſome length againſt the paſſing of the bill. They apprehended that it was a ſyſtem calculated for oppreſſion, and that it would have a miſchievous operation.

Mr. Madiſon in a few words defended the bill, and ſaid that though it was not in all its parts agreeable to his mind, it was as perfect as could be formed at this time, or until experience had diſcovered its poſitive defects. Had it been enacted in the form in which it came from the Senate, he ſaid, he ſhould have been bound to vote againſt it. But the amendments made by the Houſe had, he believed, removed the principal objections to it.

The queſtion on paſſing the bill was then put, and the yeas and nays being called, were as follow:---yeas 37 --nays 16.

The committee who were appointed to prepare a bill on the ſubject of the Preſident's meſſage to the Houſe of the 10th Auguſt, reported a bill to recognize the eſtabliſhment of troops on the Weſtern Frontier; which was read a firſt and ſecond time, and ordered to be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Benſon, the Houſe ordered that the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to report to the Houſe the eſtimate of the expences of the preſent ſeſſion, and alſo the expences of the civil liſt, and of the war department, to the end of the preſent year.

A bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the judicial department was reported by the committee appointed for that purpoſe, and having been read a firſt and ſecond time, was ordered to be taken up to-morrow.

The ſalaries propoſed are as follow:	*Dollars per annum.*
Chief Juſtice,	4500
Judges of the Supreme Court, each	4000
Judge of Diſtrict of Maine	800
Diſtrict of New-Hampſhire	1000
Diſtrict of Maſſachuſetts	2000
Diſtrict of Connecticut	1250
Diſtrict of New-York	2000
Diſtrict of New-Jerſey	1200
Diſtrict of Pennſylvania	2000
Diſtrict of Delaware	800
Diſtrict of Maryland	1600
Diſtrict of Virginia	2250
Diſtrict of Kentucky	800
Diſtrict of South-Carolina	2000
Diſtrict of Georgia	1600
Attorney-General	2000

Mr. Gerry moved a reſolution that the Secretary of ſtate be directed to procure, from time to time, ſuch of the ſtatutes of the ſeveral ſtates as may not be in his office. Laid on the table.

The committee of ways and means were diſcharged from the duties of their appointment, and the buſineſs committed to them was referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The Houſe then, according to the order of the day, went into a committee of the whole on the bill for fixing the permanent ſeat of government.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Mr. Vining moved that the firſt paragraph of the bill be ſtruck out in order to inſert one to the following effect---That a diſtrict of ten miles ſquare, comprehending the borough of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware, to be located as thereafter directed, ſhould be ſelected as the ſeat of government of the United States, until a more eligible place ſhould be fixed on for the permanent ſeat; and that meaſures ſhould be taken to accommodate Congreſs within that diſtrict, as ſoon as conveniently might be. Provided that no ceſſion be accepted, till acts ſhould be paſſed by the ſtates of Delaware and Maryland to open a water communication between the Bays of Cheſapeak and Delaware.

This motion was negatived---ayes 23---noes 28.

Mr. Gale then moved to amend the firſt clauſe, by annexing the following proviſo---That no diſtrict be accepted as aforeſaid, until the Preſident of the United States ſhould be ſatisfied of the practicability of effecting a navigation from the ſeat of government to the mouth of the ſaid river; and that this law ſhould not be carried into effect until the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Maryland ſhould paſs acts (not including any expence to ſaid ſtates) providing for removing the obſtructions in the ſame.

A diviſion of this motion was called for, at the word 'river,' and the queſtion on the firſt part was negatived---ayes 25---noes 29.

The queſtion on the ſecond part was then put, and the committee was equally divided---ayes 27---noes 27. The chairman gave the caſting vote in the affirmative.

The committee then roſe and reported, and the Houſe took up the report.

The amendment adopted by the committee, on the motion of Mr. Gale, was agreed to---ayes 28---noes 26.

Mr. Gale then moved to inſert in the firſt clauſe of the bill, after the words "Suſquehanna, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania," the words "or Maryland."

On the queſtion upon this motion there was an equal diviſion of the Houſe, and the Speaker gave the caſting vote in the negative.

The further conſideration of the bill was poſtponed until Friday morning; and the Houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, September 18, 1789.

The Houſe went into a committee of the whole on the bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the judicial department.

Mr. Boudinot in the Chair.

The bill was then read; and on motion of Mr. Goodhue to ſtrike out 4500 dollars, the propoſed ſalary of the Chief Juſtice, and to inſert 3000, a lengthy debate enſued. The committee finally agreed on the following ſalaries, viz.

Chief Juſtice, - -	4000 dollars per ann.
Judges of the Supreme Court, each	3000
Judge of Diſtrict of Maine	800
Newhampſhire	1000
Maſſachuſetts	1200
Connecticut	1000
New-York	1500
New-Jerſey	1000
Pennſylvania	1600
Delaware	800
Maryland	1500
Virginia	1800
Kentucky	800
South-Carolina	1800
Georgia	1600
Attorney-General	2000

The committee then roſe, and the Houſe adjourned till to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

SATURDAY, September 19, 1789.

The House took up the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill to eſtabliſh the ſalaries of the judicial department. The ſalaries reported were ſeverally confirmed, except the ſalary of the diſtrict Judge of Georgia, which was reduced from 1600 to 1500.

The diſtrict Judge of Kentuckey was increaſed from 800 to 1000, and the Attorney General reduced from 2000 to 1500.

The House proceeded to conſider the amendments made by the Senate to the bill for amending the conſtitution of the United States; ſome of which they negatived and others they concurred in; but not having time to go thro' the ſame---adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 23.*

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

The Addreſs of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met.

SIR,

THE repreſentatives of a free people cannot comply with their duty to their conſtituents more to their ſatisfaction, than by paying a juſt tribute to the merits of one, whoſe important exertions, unexampled perſeverance, and diſtinguiſhed military talents, have eminently contributed to the eſtabliſhment of their liberties. Impreſſed with the moſt lively ſenſe of your love for your country, invariably evidenced in the courſe of your paſt ſervices, and of which you have given a new proof, by ſacrificing your predilection for private life to the deſires of your fellow-citizens and again appearing on the public ſtage, we moſt ſincerely congratulate you on your elevation to the high ſtation you now fill.

The citizens of this ſtate, having been among the firſt to adopt the ſyſtem of fœderal government on which they ſo much depend for their portion of the national proſperity, cannot but be highly gratified by the progreſs which has been made towards its compleat organization; and they have a pleaſing addition to their ſatisfaction, by your having been ſo unanimouſly placed at the head of it. We are confident that we declare the ſenſe of the people of Pennſylvania, when we aſſure you of the firm and conſtant ſupport of this ſtate in all meaſures, in which its aid ſhall be neceſſary, for rendering your adminiſtration eaſy to yourſelf and beneficial to our country.

We deem it a circumſtance which ſtrongly marks the good ſenſe and virtue of our countrymen, that they peaceably and deliberately concurred in a frame of general government, which, we firmly truſt, will, in its operation, dignify our character, entitle us to reſpect among the nations, and enſure happineſs and ſafety to us and our poſterity. With hearts expanded beyond the limits of our own country, we moſt ardently hope that the influence of this *novel*, but *bright example* may be extended, till freedom, under governments of *laws*, not of *men*, ſhall bleſs the oppreſſed of every climate and country. The *old* will then be experimentally taught by *the new world*, that reaſon, virtue, union, moderation and patriotiſm, can, under the ſmiles of Heaven, without the ſword, accompliſh the happineſs of nations by pacific revolutions in their political ſyſtems, whenſoever they require them.

With the warmeſt wiſhes for your perſonal happineſs, we fervently beſeech the great Author and Supporter of our Exiſtence, that he will, by granting you a continuance of health, long preſerve a life ſo dear to your country, and exemplary to mankind.

The anſwer of the Preſident of the United States to the foregoing addreſs was received and read Sept. 16th, as follows:

To the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN the repreſentatives of a free people, delivering the ſenſe of their conſtituents, give ſuch marks of affectionate attachment to an individual as are contained in your addreſs to me, it muſt call forth the warmeſt acknowledgments of a grateful heart. Under this impreſſion, I beg you to believe that your favourable opinion of my paſt conduct, and kind congratulations on my elevation to the high ſtation which I now fill, are indelibly marked on my mind.

The early and decided part which the citizens of Pennſylvania took in behalf of the preſent ſyſtem of government cannot be forgotten by the people of theſe United States;---and, in acknowledging the grateful ſenſe which I have of your aſſurances of the firm and conſtant ſupport of your ſtate, in all meaſures in which its aid ſhall be neceſſary, for rendering my adminiſtration eaſy to myſelf and beneficial to our country, I truſt that I meet the concurrence of all good citizens.

The virtue, moderation and patriotiſm which have marked the ſteps of the American people, in framing, adopting, and thus far carrying into effect our preſent ſyſtem of government, has excited the admiration of nations; and it now only remains for us to act up to thoſe principles which ſhould characteriſe a free and enlightened people, that we may gain reſpect abroad, and enſure happineſs to ourſelves and to our poſterity. It ſhould be the higheſt ambition of every American to extend his views beyond himſelf---and to bear in mind that his conduct will not only affect himſelf, his country, and his immediate poſterity---but that its influence and effects may be co-extenſive with the world, and ſtamp political happineſs or miſery on ages yet unborn.---To obtain this deſirable end---and to eſtabliſh the government of *laws*, the *union* of theſe ſtates is abſolutely neceſſary; therefore, in every proceeding, this great, this important object ſhould ever be kept in view. So long as our meaſures tend to this, and are marked with the wiſdom of a well informed, enlightened people, we may reaſonably hope, under the ſmiles of Heaven, to convince the world, that the happineſs of nations can be accompliſhed by pacific revolutions in their political ſyſtems, without the deſtructive intervention of the ſword.

Your wiſhes for my perſonal happineſs, and fervent prayers for the preſervation of my exiſtence, have made a grateful impreſſion upon me; and I ſhall not fail to implore the Divine Author of the Univerſe to beſtow thoſe bleſſings upon you and your conſtituents, that can make a people happy.

G. WASHINGTON.

INTELLIGENCE FROM PARIS,

Received by a perſon who was there at the time of the diſturbances.---

On the 8th of July laſt, the firſt commotion happened, on account of the removal of Mr. Neckar by the King. That procedure gave offence to the people, who aſſembled at the Palace Royal, and determined, one and all, to take up arms and oppoſe the national troops, which were then ſtationed all round Paris and Verſailles, to the amount of about 50 or 60,000, with a deſign to ſtarve the people if they made any reſiſtance. The people armed themſelves, and choſe the *Marquis de la Fayette* their commander in chief, who cheerfully accepted the appointment: The *Duc de Orleans* alſo joined the people. A troop of horſe was ſent into Paris, to demand the meaning of their aſſembling; but finding the people in arms, they immediately retired, except one who was taken. After this, numbers of the troops joined the people, and alſo three troops of the King's own guards.

On the 9th, the people appeared under arms, with white and green cockades in their hats, and would ſuffer no one to paſs unleſs he wore a ſimilar badge of diſtinction. The *Nobles* had ſpies in the city collecting arms, ſeveral coaches with arms were taken and the ſpies put to death. They then proceeded to diſarm the invalids, and took all their artillery and ſmall arms. Thence they went to the *Hotel de la Ville*, where the antient arms were depoſited, which they alſo took.

On the 10th, being all armed, but not well ſupplied with ammunition, they went to the Baſtile and demanded ammunition from the Governor, who ſaid he would give them plenty, if they would come in. A conſiderable body went in; after they had paſſed the bridge, he ordered it to be taken up and the troops to fire on the people, by which a few were killed. The people however got the better, let down the bridge again, vaſt numbers crowded in, overpowered the troops, ſeized the arms and ammunition, hung ſeveral of the ſoldiers, releaſed all the priſoners, ſome of whom had been confined there upwards of thirty years, took them in carriages to the Palace Royal, cut off the head of the Governor, and exhibited it at the Palace Royal. They kept poſſeſſion of the Baſtile. In the evening accounts of thoſe tranſactions reached the Royal Family, at Verſailles---but they did not acquaint the King of it till after he had ſupped, at which, it is ſaid, he was much enraged. The next day he went to Paris, where he was received by the people under arms. A number of Deputies accompanied him, in order to pacify the people. He went to the Head-Quarters of the Marquis de la Fayette, where he was preſented with a cockade, ſuch as they wore, which he accepted. The people inſiſted that the troops ſhould be ordered away, and that there ſhould be no more guards placed round the city, which was complied with. They then demanded of him to ſend for Mr. *Neckar*, which he ſaid he would alſo do. A number of papers were preſented to him to ſign, and he affixed his Royal Signature to them all. He was then conducted out of the city amidſt the acclamations of the people, who exclaimed from all quarters, "*Vive le Roy*," and fired a *feu de joy* from the Baſtile. The people clubbed their arms, but ſtill patroled the town. Every thing remained quiet until the 21ſt, when they took up the determination to deſtroy the Baſtile, which they did without any kind of interruption.

Mr. *Foulon*, who ſuperceded Mr. *Neckar* in the Department of Finance, on account of his enmity to the cauſe of the people, was conſigned to the gallows. The determination having circulated abroad, a report was ſpread that he was dead, and a coffin was buried, to deceive the people. He flew to his ſeat about five leagues from Paris, but was informed of by one of his tenants; the people went to his houſe, ſeized and carried him to their Head Quarters at the Hotel de la Ville, and, in the preſence of the Marquis Fayette, beheaded him; his body was dragged through the ſtreets of Paris, and his head, with hay in the mouth, carried on a pitch fork to the Palace Royal. The reaſon of this treatment was for his accepting the place of Mr. Neckar, and foreſtalling the grain, and declaring the people ſhould eat graſs, until bread roſe to *twenty ſous* a pound. In this ſituation affairs remained when our informant left Paris, which was on the 23d of July.

The following is a copy of a Hand Bill which was publiſhed and diſtributed through the city of Paris on Monday, July 13.

The Bundle of Hay: or the Death of Monſieur Foulon.

BE not afraid, ye people of Paris, to have M. Foulon for your Miniſter of Finance, for a period is put to his exiſtence.

After having reſigned his commiſſion of the Intendant of the Finances of the War department, to which he had been nominated at the diſmiſſion of Mr. Neckar, he retired to his ſeat at five leagues diſtance from Paris. He was not well beloved; for the people accuſed him not only of engroſſing the harveſt of the preſent year, but of endeavouring to foreſtall the harveſts of the next and three ſucceeding years.

Bread being exceedingly dear in his diſtrict, as well as others, the unfortunate peaſants aſked their Lord for bread! It is ſaid he replied, "Eat graſs, you villains, if you have no bread!" This report, true or falſe, being ſpread around the country, the people, with one conſent, ſeized M. Foulon, and in a diſgraceful manner and vehicle carried him to Paris, with a bundle of hay on his back, and a handful of nettles upon his boſom. They conducted him to the Hotel de la Ville * The people of Paris being informed of his arrival, and full of reſentment at his long and premeditated enmity to them, aſſembled, in vaſt crouds, at the Greve,§ and demanded M. Foulon: They were anſwered, that he was going to be tried, but the people, fearing leſt the trial ſhould be too dilatory, redoubled their cries, and inſiſted on his being delivered up to them. This being refuſed, they forced the ſurrounding guards, and fell on the town-houſe. Neither the intreaties of the Marquis de la Fayette, who threatened to reſign his appointment of their General, ſince the people had no longer confidence in him, nor the ſupplications of the electors, who fell down on their knees, could ſave M. Foulon from the fury of the people. He was taken away from the town-houſe, and hanged at the Lamp-poſt, already celebrated by the ſuſpenſion of the valiant defenders of the Baſtile. After M. Foulon was dead, he was taken down, and his head cut off---the people ruſhed upon his body---dragged it in a moſt ignominious manner through the ſtreets; and finally fixed the head upon a dung-fork before the houſe of his ſon in-law, M. Intendant Bertier, for whom they were eagerly lying in wait.

Mr. Bertier attempted to fly for his life; but was caught by ſome country people, who acquainted the Pariſians of his apprehenſion. They ſent 250 of the militia city troop of horſe to attend him in ſafety to Paris; where, as ſoon as he arrived, the Judges were ready for his trial. If he is found guilty, no better fate awaits him than befel his father-in-law Foulon.

* *Town-Houſe.* § *Tyburn of Paris.*

The following is tranſlated from a French hand-bill of the 17th of July, entitled *Supplement au Point du Jour*, or *Supplement to the Break of Day*, (probably the title of ſome prior publication.) It is printed with the name of the bookſeller, Lagrange, in St. Honore's ſtreet, oppoſite to the Palais Royal. The motto from Malherbe;

Le croirez vous, races futures?
Will poſterity believe this?

The dreadful conſpiracy has been defeated, which was to have reduced Paris to aſhes, and deluged France with blood.

Fifty thouſand men, one hundrd pieces of cannon, ſix thouſand ruffians, and ſix princes, were on Monday laſt to have effected the ſubverſion of this empire.

The States General aſſembled were to have been maſſacred, the houſes of the patriots burnt, the public libraries delivered up to the flames, and the Palais Royal pillaged and laid waſte.

All was in readineſs, torches, daggers, gibbets, and the fatal chalk that ſet down our devoted heads for ſlaughter.

Already, in the night of the Sunday, while the aſſaſſins were coming down Montmartre hill to fall upon us, while thoſe *regimented* butchers were ſpreading wide as the lava of volcanoes, and filled the Champs Elyſées *(a)*, the banditti of Verſailles, in their brutal orgies, were celebrating by their impious ſongs the flight of M. Neckar, and the proſcription of all his adherents; the wretches were dancing to German muſic: ſuch was the prelude of their intended St. Bartholomew. *(b)*---

But a ſudden energy in an inſtant pervaded all minds, and a general alarm was ſounded. Liberty, as it were in the pangs of childbirth, gave forth a loud ſhriek, which awakened Patriotiſm in every heart.

The churches were now filled, not with women in tears, but with citizens in arms, determined to defend their lives to the laſt extremity. During all that diſaſtrous night, thoſe hords of barbarians, who never come out of Germany but to ſubvert thrones, ran every where about our ſtreets, firing on the people and its aſylums.

But the French guards ſided with that virtuous people, they did not deſert their colours, they marched under the banners of their country; they fought, and diſperſed thoſe ferocious ſtrangers.

Mean while, on Monday, it was rumoured at Verſailles that 100,000 citizens in arms were going to fall on the Royal Caſtle, *(c)* not in order to attack the beſt and moſt deceived of Kings, but ſeize on the chiefs of that formidable conſpiracy. This fortunate rumour proved the ſalvation of Paris and of the whole kingdom. Thoſe Catalines and their friends were ſeized with terror, and the defection of the troops compleated their conſternation.

In a few hours they learned that the German camp was deſtroyed, the invalids ſtormed, the cannon in our power, the Baſtile taken in four hours, the bloody heads of the traitors fixed on poles and carried about through the city; in fine, a guard of one hundred thouſand citizens ſuddenly raiſed, officered and poſted, a ſtanding Town Council appointed, the cannon fixed at every gate and on every bridge of the capital, the States-General conſtantly aſſembled for ſixty hours. Such was the grand, the awful ſpectacle that was given by this impetuous nation. Every deliberation, every reſolution, was quick and wiſe. The activity of the Council, the harmony ſubſiſting between the commanders of the different wards, the indefatigable docility of the new militia, continued the ſame night and day. Such days!---and ſuch nights!---Great God!---who that has not been a witneſs of that dark illumination*, that wild ſilence, thoſe diſtant ſounds that awakened every diſmal fear, and who that has not experienced during four days thoſe rapid and convulſive ſenſations, can judge of the impoſſibility of deſcribing ſuch ſcenes as thoſe.

It belongs to the energetic pens of the Mirabeaus, of the Lallys, and of the Clermonts, to record thoſe facts on the hiſtoric page, and hand them down to poſterity. Ah! let them haſten to devote to the execration of all ages the vile, the bloody miniſters, who have laid theſe infernal ſchemes. The intended ſlaughter of a whole nation, a crime which Caligula had only WISHED to perpetrate, was within a few minutes of being conſummated.

The perfidious wretches!---It is ſaid they did not bluſh to call in the aſſiſtance of our eternal enemies----

The maiſons de force ‡ were to have been thrown open, and thoſe tygers let looſe upon us.

The Baſtile was to have protected with its fire, the fire of the ENEMY'S troops.

That road which was clearing at Montmatre, under pretence of giving employment to the poor, was intended to facilitate the carriage of fifty pieces of cannon, which, by way of St. Dennis, could ſoon have reached thoſe fatal heights, from which we have been ſo often threatened with deſtruction.

Immortal thanks be for ever given to God, the protector of the French Empire!

Honor and glory to the brave defender of his country, to him who called us firſt to arms, ‖ and made us repulſe, with an incredible vigor, thoſe regimented murderers, who had ſworn to exterminate us on that tremendous night!

Eternal ſhame, infamy and execration to the ariſtocratic band, to that monſter with a hundred hands, who, roaring, has expired under the victorious arm of liberty.

(c) *The King's reſidence at Verſailles.*

* *Sombre illumination.* This expreſſion can no more be rendered into Engliſh, than Milton's "*darkneſs viſible*" into French. The following lines of the ſame poet may perhaps convey the idea meant by the French writer:

"Seeſt thou yon dreary region-----void of light,
"Save what the glimm'ring of thoſe livid flames
"Caſts pale and dreadful ----------."

‡ Bedlams, gaols, bridewells, &c.

‖ It is ſuppoſed the Marquis de la Fayette is meant here.

Extract of a letter from Paris dated July 20, received by the ſhip Cæſar.

"There has been much diſturbance here for ten days paſt. I have been obliged to mount guard almoſt day and night. All is now ſettled. The Baſtile was taken by ſtorm in a few hours; the Governor killed and beheaded, as was the Provoſt-Marſhal, for having betrayed the country---all the miniſters diſmiſſed. The Baſtile is now demoliſhing, as well as the arſenal."

The Preſident of the United States has been pleaſed to nominate, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate to appoint Samuel Meredith, Eſquire, of this city, Treaſurer of the United States: and Major William M'Pherſon, Surveyor of Philadelphia, vice Samuel Meredith.

Wedneſday, the 9th inſt. the Hon. the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth appointed Robert Lollar, Eſq; Regiſter of Wills, and Recorder of Deeds, for the county of Montgomery, in the room of Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Eſq; reſigned.

Extract of a letter from Maryland, Sept. 9.

"Col. Lloyd has this day caught, at one draught of his 60 fathom ſeine, in Wye river, 1455 black drum-fiſh, of which I have 50. On weighing a few, of the largeſt and ſmalleſt of a number caught a few years ſince, they gave an average of 47lbs. each; at which rate here is a draught of above 67,000lbs. 33 tons or waggon-loads.

On Friday night laſt five villains entered a houſe in Market-ſtreet, near the Public Square, and after beating one Macfarland who lodged there in the moſt barbarous manner, plundered the houſe of what was worth carrying off, including caſh to a conſiderable amount. The unfortunate man was ſo much injured, that he died on Saturday afternoon.

The perpetrators of the above robbery and murder, all wheelbarrow men, who had eſcaped from confinement, have ſince been apprehended.

Salem county, New-Jerſey, September 14, 1789.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Elſenborough, in the county of Salem, an apprentice lad, named DAVID HAMMER, between 19 and 20 years of age, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlender made, has a remarkable way, if taken notice of, of opening his eyes larger than common, and giving them a caſt on one ſide and then ſhutting them for a ſmall time, his hair is very black and buſhy and has a down look, had on, when he went away, a fuſtian ſhort coat and black corded round jacket, tow trowſers, tow and linen ſhirt and an old hat, he formerly lived nigh Jacob's-town, with one John Platt, in Burlington county. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid, by ¶ JOHN JAMES.

September 4, 1789.

BY virtue of precept of ſale, under the hand of David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the general loan office of the late province (now ſtate) of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 8th day of October next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate on a branch of Bandywine creek, in Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, beginning at a cheſnut tree on the ſouth ſide of the ſaid branch, thence along a line of marked trees eaſt by ſouth 84 perches, to another cheſnut tree; thence north by eaſt, croſſing ſaid branch, 14 perches to a white-oak, thence eaſt by ſouth 106 perches to a hickory; thence ſouth-eaſt by eaſt 104 perches to a poſt; thence ſouth ſouth-weſt 100 perches, to a poſt; thence ſouth 14 perches, to a poſt; thence weſt 160 perches, to a poſt; thence north north-weſt 202 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 210 acres and allowance. Taken in execution as the property of Evan Griffiths, and to be ſold by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Four Dollars Reward.

WAS loſt, on the 26th of laſt month, on the road between Dilworth's town and Weſt Cheſter, in Cheſter county, a *Parchment Pocket Book*, containing one twenty dollar note, of the bank of Penſylvania, one penal note, and ſeveral notes of hand. Payment being ſtopped at all the offices, they can be of no ſervice only to the owner. Whoever will return the book and contents to *John Townſend*, near Dilworth's tavern, or to *Jeſſe Sharples*, at the corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and no queſtions aſked.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 30th ult. a Dutch ſervant man, by the name of JOHN ANDREW PEATS, by trade a taylor, about 30 years of age, a ſlim made man, with ſandy hair tied; he had on, when he went away, a grey mixt ſuperfine coat, with buttons of the ſame, nankeen jacket and breeches, white ſtockings, a pair of half worn ſhoes with large plated buckels in them, and a round faſhionable hat, with buckle and band; he takes ſnuff, is fond of liquor, and ſpeaks bad Engliſh. Any perſon who will take up and deliver the ſaid ſervant to his maſter, or confine him in any gaol on the Continent, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges for bringing him home.

Philad. Sep. 4, 1789. WM. LAWRENCE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid harbouring or taking away the ſaid ſervant at their peril. †

A Stray STEER,

CAME to the plantation of William Dilworth, in the townſhip of Birmingham, Cheſter county, about the 11th day of Auguſt, ſuppoſed to be about four years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold very ſhortly to pay charges, by

September 1, 1789. § ISRAEL MONROW.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the Carliſle iron-works, in Cumberland county, a Negroe woman, named BETT, about 40 years of age, between five and ſix feet high, ſpeaks good Engliſh and German. It is ſuppoſed ſhe will make for the city of Philadelphia, as ſhe was ſeen on the road between Lancaſter and the city. Whoever ſecures ſaid wench, ſo that I may get her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by MICHAEL EGE.

Auguſt 26, 1789. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Nether-Providence, Cheſter county, a ſtrawberry roan HORSE, ſuppoſed to be about 7 or 8 years old. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

July 16, 1789. ‡ SAMUEL LINDSAY.

WINDOW-GLASS.

A large aſſortment of the cheapeſt kind, of 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, in boxes of 100 feet each; alſo ſome of the beſt ſorts (which will be diſpoſed of cheap by the quantity)

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet.---ALSO

BOXES of lowpriced tumblers,
A great variety of ſheet braſs,
German ſtraw-knives,
Dutch ſcythes of different ſizes,
Meylander whetſtones,
Shoemakers knives,
Boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers,
Watch chryſtals,
Fuſee chains, pendants and hands,
German looking-glaſſes,
Pewter table and tea ſpoons,
Leghorn hats,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Temple ſpectacles,
Fine and coarſe gunpowder in quarter caſks,
Shoe-buckles,
Fine braſs wire,
Sleeve buttons, &c.

6 W.

RAN away on the 17th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield, Cheſter county, a ſervant girl, named Mary Burd, between 16 and 17 years of age, dark complexion, ſhe took ſeveral clothes with her, that her dreſs cannot be particularly deſcribed. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, and brings her to her maſter, ſhall have Six-pence reward, paid by

Auguſt 22, 1789. § HUGH LOWNES.

West-Caln, July 22, 1789.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the 15th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living at Hibernia Mills, in Weſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſorrel HORSE, about 14½ hands high, riſing 7 years old with a bald face, and three white feet, trots and paces. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and gives information, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ISAIAH JONES.

MRS. PINE'S
Boarding School for Young Ladies,

In Eighth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

YOUNG Ladies inſtructed in every uſeful and ornamental accompliſhment, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, all kinds of Needle-work, Drawing, French, Geography, Muſic, and Dancing, under the care and tuition of Mrs. Pine.

The terms and further particulars to be known of Mrs. Pine, in Eighth-ſtreet, where the exhibitions of Paintings may be viewed every day (Sunday excepted) at a quarter of a dollar each perſon. tbc3m.

Muſtard and Chocolate
MANUFACTORY,

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed*, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

CAME to the Springhouſe, the 29th of July laſt, a black MARE, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old, 15 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Auguſt 1, 1789. § CHRISTIAN DULL.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

HAVING been favored with your ſuffrages at the laſt general election, by voting me to the office of Sheriff, which I have endeavoured to execute to the beſt of my abilities, a continuance of your intereſt at the next election will confer a further obligation on,

Your much obliged friend
And humble ſervant,

Philad. Auguſt 4, 1789. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a reſpectable number of my friends, I take this opportunity to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE when the preſent officer's time ſhall expire; relying on my paſt conduct and my long reſidence amongſt you to recommend me to your free ſuffrages, I therefore earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt to place me on the return next October, which favor, as likewiſe the continuance of your favors, will with gratitude be remembered by

Your friend and humble ſervant,
‡ WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Diſtrict of Southwark, and County of Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1789.

To the ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a great number of my fellow-citizens, I am induced to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, at the expiration of the preſent officer's time.---Therefore, your placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff at the next election, will be gratefully acknowledged

By your friend and humble ſervant,
JONATHAN PENROSE.

Southwark, Auguſt 6, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THE favor you have done me at the laſt general election, in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff, by a reſpectable number of votes, emboldens me to ſolicit the continuance of your votes and intereſts at the enſuing election, which favor will be held in grateful remembrance, by

Gentlemen,
Your moſt obliged humble ſervant,
WILLAM WILL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING repeatedly experienced your friendſhip, I flatter myſelf my paſt conduct has merited your approbation, I therefore requeſt the favor of a continuance of your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election for the Coroner's Office, which (as heretofore) ſhall be held in grateful remembrance by,

Gentlemen, your obliged friend and humble ſervant,

Sept. 7, 1789. † JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AT the laſt general election I was ſolicited by my friends and fellow-citizens to offer myſelf a candidate for the *Coroner's Office*, and the encouragement I then had from the public emboldens me to requeſt your votes and intereſt at the next. Should I be ſo happy as to meet with your ſuffrages, it will be ever acknowledged as a favor by the publics friend,

§ 1 w PETER JODON.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends and fellow-citizens, I am emboldend to ſolicit your votes and intereſts at the enſuing election for the office of *Coroner*; if I ſhould be ſo fortunate as to meet with your ſuffrages, it will be held in grateful remembrance, by Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
JAMES PICKERING.

Philad. Auguſt 18, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS in and for the county of Cheſter.

THE encouragement I have received from many of the reſpectable freeholders and others electors of this county, induces me to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the enſuing election, earneſtly deſiring your votes and intereſt for the ſame, which favor, if granted, will be acknowledged and gratefully remembered, by *Your aſſured Friend,*

Eighth Month 11th, 1789. JESSE MARIS.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

Tbctf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the borough of Reading, Berks county, on Monday evening laſt, a certain apprentice lad, named *Philip Kuntzman*, about 18 years old, five feet four inches high, has a full face, ſtrong voice, and black hair, which he wears tied: Had on when he went away, one lapelled cloth coat of a deep blue colour, one green and white ſtriped jacket, ſtriped breeches, a pair of half worn ſhoes, with ſmall plated oval buckles, a new Iriſh wool hat with blue lining, one red and white ſtriped ſilk handkerchief. He alſo took with him, one red ſpotted velvet jacket, a pair of ſtriped velvet breeches, a pair of breeches and a jacket, both of nankeen, a pair of cotton ribbed ſtockings, and a pair of woollen ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward; or whoever takes him up and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds, beſides reaſonable charges, paid him by

† GEORGE YEAGER, Hatter.

Reading, Auguſt 18, 1789.

To be Sold at public Auction,

At the New Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 6th day of October next, at 5 o'clock in the evening, the following Tracts of Land in the State of New-Jerſey.

A TRACT containing 7239 acres, in the townſhip of Alexandria, in the county of Hunterdon, commonly called Sir Robert Barker's great Tract, lying in an angle formed by the junction of the river Muſconetconk with the Delaware. This tract is ſituated in the heart of a fine wheat country, and improved by thirty farms, many of which on the two rivers are equal in quality to any in the neighbourhood, thoſe on the Delaware have every advantage of the ſhad fiſhery, and other fiſh in their ſeaſons, and the road to Durham in Pennſylvania running through the tract makes a profitable ferry, at the croſſing of the Delaware, at one of them. There is now a ſaw and griſt mill on this tract the ſeat for the latter being about two miles from the Delaware, is capable of great improvement, and the wheat produced in the neighbourhood, with what may be purchaſed of the great quantities brought down that river, will afford it conſtant employment; it is likewiſe a fine ſituation for a country ſtore, the road to Durham, and the river road to Eaſton, croſſing each other at the mill. The farms on this tract are now under leaſe for a year, from the 25th of March laſt, at the annual rent of £529.

A tract in the townſhip of Greenwich, in the county of Suſſex, likewiſe called Sir Robert Barker's tract, containing 860 acres, divided into ſix farms, to which will be added a tract of 250 acres, at about three miles diſtance, laid off to accommodate them with timber, and about 760 acres, which are a part of the original ſurvey, but are now poſſeſſed by perſons claimimg under a ſurvey younger than that under which Sir Robert claims, to which they muſt eventually give place. This tract of land is ſituated about three miles above the laſt mentioned tract, about four miles diſtant from Delaware at Eaſton, and lays on the public road from New-York to that place, and the public houſe called the Stone-Tavern, now kept by Jacob Shipman, is on part of the premiſes. No lands in New-Jerſey are better for producing wheat than the lands in Greenwich, and theſe farms are inferior to none in the townſhip, they abound in limeſtone, and are capable of high improvements. In their preſent ſtate they rent at £210 per annum, and are under leaſes for one year from 25th of March laſt.

The ſituation of this eſtate, ſo commodious to the river Delaware, renders the tranſportation of all its produce to Philadelphia eaſy, and being only 45 miles from New-Brunſwick, and about the ſame diſtance from Trenton, the two moſt conſiderable market towns in New-Jerſey, and in the neighbourhood of a number of iron works and merchant mills, all which afford a ready market for every kind of produce, renders the purchaſe of it an object worthy the attention of the monied man, as the improvements it is capable of, under leaſes for the uſual term of years, would greatly advance the rents---it is equally calculated for a ſpeculator, as it ſeems at preſent moſt ſuitable to have it ſold in ſuch lots, as may afford him the real advantage of retailing it out by farms. And the proſpect, not very diſtant, of a fœderal city being built within about 40 miles diſtance from it by water, is no ſmall addition to its value.

John Sinclear, who lives on the tract in Alexandria, and Edward Bird, who lives on the tract at Greenwich, will ſhew the lands to thoſe who want to view them; and maps of the whole, and a ſtate of the title are lodged with Clement Biddle, Eſquire, Notary Public, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, John Parker, Attorney-at-law, at New-Brunſwick, and James Parker, at Perth-Amboy, who will be ready to pay every attention to the inquiries of thoſe who incline to purchaſe.

JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

JOHN BROOKS,

Glover and Breeches Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to the north weſt corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, where he continnes to carry on his buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner, warranting all goods ſold by him to be of the beſt quality, and at the moſt reaſonable rates.

HE HAS NOW FOR SALE

Gentlemen and ladies beſt buckſkin riding gloves,
Ditto beſt beaver gloves,
Beſt white and coloured kid gloves,
Boys and girls gloves,
Gentlemen and ladies beſt linen, cotton and nankeen gloves,
Gentlemens furr ditto,
Gentlemen and youths beſt buck and ſheep-ſkin breeches,
Deerſkins for men and boys breeches,
Ditto for the uſe of ſadlers,
White ſkins for the uſe of ſadlers and ſhoe-makers,
Lining, apron, and ſhammy ſkins, &c.

Orders from town and country will be punctually obeyed, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and the favour gratefully acknowledged.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1789. c 6 w.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 16th of July laſt, in Bucks county, four miles above Trenton ferry, a ſhortiſh well ſet Negro man, near 40 years old, of a yelloviſh complexion, yellow teeth, and marked with the ſmall-pox, can play on the fiddle; had on a tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, ſhort light coloured coat, made of tow and wool, twilled and fulled. Any perſon who brings him to his maſter, or lodges him in any gaol, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive *Three Dollars* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 12, 1789. ‡ PETER VANSANT.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

The higheſt Price given for

MUSTARD SEED.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3096.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1789.

Authentic Information.

Every Citizen of the World—every friend to the rights of mankind—and more especially every citizen of the United States, muſt feel intereſted in the important *Tranſactions in the Kingdom of France*:—The following *authentic* and *judicious* JOURNAL OF EVENTS, as they tranſpired from day to day, at the criſis of the glorious Revolution, will, we truſt, be acceptable to our Readers.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 24.

"THE capture of three French merchant ſhips by the Algerines, under different pretexts, has produced great ſenſation in the ſeaports of this country. The ſcarcity of bread begins to leſſen in the ſouthern parts of France, where the harveſt is commenced: Here it is ſtill threatening, becauſe we have yet two or three weeks to the beginning of harveſt.

"The re-union of the orders took place on the 27th June. Within the Aſſembly matters went on well; but it was ſoon obſerved that troops, and particularly the foreign troops, were on their march towards Paris from various quarters, and that this was againſt the opinion of Mr. *Neckar*. The Marſhal de Broglio was appointed to command all the troops within the Iſle of France.—Some of the French guards were ſoon arreſted under other pretexts, but in reality on account of their diſpoſitions in favor of the national cauſe. The people of Paris forced the priſon, releaſed them, and ſent a deputation to the States General to ſolicit a pardon. The States, by a moſt moderate and prudent arrete, recommended theſe priſoners to the King, and peace to the people of Paris. Addreſſes came in to them from ſeveral of the great cities, expreſſing ſincere allegiance to the King; but a determined reſolution to ſupport the States General.

"On the 8th of July they voted an addreſs to the King to remove the troops. This piece of maſculine eloquence, written by M. de *Mirabeau*, is worth attention. The King refuſes to remove the troops, and ſays they may remove themſelves, if they pleaſe, to Noyeous or Soiſſons.

"9th. They proceed to fix the order in which they will take up the ſeveral branches of their future Conſtitution, from which it appears they mean to build it from the bottom, confining themſelves to nothing in their ancient form but a King. A declaration of rights, which forms the firſt chapter of their work, was then propoſed by the Marquis de la *Fayette*---this was on the 11th.

"In the mean time troops to the number of about 25 or 30,000 had arrived, and were poſted in and between Paris and Verſailles. The bridges and paſſes were guarded. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Count de la *Luzerne* was ſent to notify Mr. *Neckar* of his diſmiſſion---at midnight he ſet out for Bruſſels. This was not known till the next day (12th) when the whole miniſtry was changed, except *Villedeuil* of the domeſtic department, and *Barentin Garde des Sceaux*.

"Theſe changes were as follows: The Baron de *Bretcuil* Preſident of the Council of Finance, and De la *Galaitiere* Comptroller General, in the room of Mr. *Neckar*---the Marſhal de *Broglio* Miniſter of War, and *Foulon* under him in the room of *Puy-ſegar*---M. de la *Vauguyon* Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, inſtead of M. de *Montmorin*---De la *Porte* Miniſter of Marine, in place of the Count de la *Luzerne*---St. *Prieſt* was alſo removed from the Council.

"The news of this change began to be known in Paris about 1 or 2 o'clock. In the afternoon a body of about 100 German cavalry were advanced and drawn up in the place Louis XV. and about 300 Swiſs poſted at a little diſtance in their rear. This drew people to that ſpot, who naturally formed themſelves in front of the troops, at firſt merely to look at them; but as their numbers encreaſed, their indignation aroſe: They retired a few ſteps, poſted themſelves on and behind large piles of looſe ſtones, collected in that place for a bridge adjacent to it, and attacked the horſe with ſtones. The horſe charged, but the advantageous poſition of the people, and the ſhowers of ſtones, obliged them to retire, and even to quit the field altogether, leaving one of their number on the ground. The Swiſs in their rear were obſerved never to ſtir. This was a ſignal for univerſal inſurrection, and this body of cavalry, to avoid being maſſacred, retired towards Verſailles. The people now armed themſelves with ſuch weapons as they could find in armorer's ſhops and private houſes, and with bludgeons, and were roaming all night, through all parts of the city, without any decided and practicable object. The next day (13th) the States preſs on the king to ſend away the troops—to permit the Bourgeoiſie of Paris to arm for the preſervation of order in the city, and offered to ſend a deputation from their body to tranquilize them: He refuſes all their propoſitions. A committee of magiſtrates and electors of the city are appointed, by their bodies, to take upon them its government. The mob, now openly joined by the French guards, force the priſons of St. Lazare, releaſe all the priſoners, and take a great ſtore of corn, which they carry to the corn market: Here they get ſome arms, and the French guards begin to form and train them. The city committee determine to raiſe 48,000 bourgeois, or rather to reſtrain their numbers to 48,000.

"On the 14th they ſend one of their members (M. *Corney*) to the Hotel des Invalides, to aſk arms for their Garde Bourgeoiſe: He was followed by, or he found there a great mob: The governor of the Invalids came out, and repreſented the impoſſibility of his delivering arms without the orders of thoſe from whom he received them: De Corney adviſed the people then to retire, retired himſelf, and the people took poſſeſſion of the arms. It was remarkable that not only the invalids themſelves made no oppoſition, but that a body of 5000 foreign troops, encamped within 400 yards, never ſtirred. M. de Corney, and five others, were then ſent to aſk arms of M. de *Launai*, Governor of the Baſtile: they found a great collection of people already before the place, and they immediately planted a flag of truce, which was anſwered by a like flag hoiſted on the parapet: The deputation prevailed on the people to fall back a little, advanced themſelves to make their demands of the Governor, and in that inſtant a diſcharge from the Baſtile killed four people of thoſe neareſt to the deputies:—The Deputies retired, the people ruſhed againſt the place, and almoſt in an inſtant were in poſſeſſion of a fortification, defended by 100 men, of infinite ſtrength, which in other times had ſtood ſeveral regular ſieges, and had never been taken. How they got in has as yet been impoſſible to diſcover: Thoſe who pretend to have been of the party, tell ſo many different ſtories as to deſtroy the credit of them all. They took all the arms, diſcharged the priſoners, and ſuch of the garriſon as were not killed in the firſt moment of fury, carried the Governor and Lieut. Governor to the Greve (the place of public execution) cut off their heads, and ſent them through the city in triumph to the Palais Royal.

About the ſame inſtant a treacherous correſpondence having been diſcovered in M. de *Fleſſells*, Prevoſt des Merchands, they ſeize him in the Hotel de Ville, where he was in the exerciſe of his office, and cut off his head. Theſe events, carried imperfectly to Verſailles, were the ſubject of two ſucceſſive deputations from the States to the King. (15th.) The King went about 11 o'clock, accompanied only by his brothers, to the States General, and there read to them a ſpeech, in which he aſked their interpoſition to re-eſtabliſh order---he returned to the Chateau a foot, accompanied by the States: They ſent off a deputation, the Marquis de la *Fayette* at their head, to quiet Paris: He had the ſame morning been named Commandant en chef of the milice bourgeoiſe, and Mons. *Bailly*, former Preſident of the States General, was called for as Prevoſt des Merchands. The demolition of the Baſtile was now ordered and began; A body of the Swiſs guards of the regiment of *Ventimille*, and the city horſe guards join the people: The alarm at Verſailles encreaſes inſtead of abating: The foreign troops were ordered off inſtantly: Every Miniſter reſigned: The King confirmed *Bailley* as Prevoſt des Merchands, wrote to Mr. *Neckar* to recall him--- ſent his letter open to the States General to be forwarded by them, and invited them to go with him to Paris the next day to ſatisfy the city of his diſpoſitions. (16th.) The King came to Paris---- Omitting the leſs important figures of the proceſſion, I will only obſerve that the King's carriage was in the centre, on each ſide of it the States General, in two ranks a foot---at their head the Marquis de la *Fayette*, as Commander in Chief, on horſeback, and Bourgeois guards before and behind. About 60,000 citizens of all forms and colours, armed with the muſquets of the Baſtile, and Invalids as far as they would go---the reſt with piſtols, ſwords, pikes, pruning hooks, ſcythes, &c. lined all the ſtreets through which the proceſſion paſſed. The King landed at the Hotel de Ville-----there M. *Bailly* preſented and put into his hat the popular cockade, and addreſſed him, and delivered his anſwer to the audience. On their return the popular cries were, "VIVE LE ROY, ET LA NATION:" He was conducted by a garde Bourgoiſe to his palace at Verſailles.---Letters written with his own hand to the Marquis de la Fayette, remove the ſcruples of his poſition. Tranquility is now reſtored to the capital: The ſhops are again opened: The people reſuming their labors, and if the want of bread does not diſturb our peace, we may hope a continuance of it.

"The demolition of the Baſtile is going on, and the milice Bourgeoiſe organizing and training.—The ancient police of the city is aboliſhed by the authority of the people.—They believe ſtill that 3000 people have fallen victims to the tumults of Paris.—We cannot find with certainty that any body has been killed but the three before mentioned, and thoſe who fell in the aſſault or defence of the Baſtile. How many of the garriſon were killed no body pretends to have ever heard:—Of the aſſailants, accounts vary from 6 to 600—the moſt general belief is, that there fell about 30. There have been many reports of inſtantaneous executions by the mob, on ſuch of their body as they caught in acts of theft or robbery: Some of theſe may perhaps be true:—There was a ſeverity of honeſty obſerved, of which no example has been known: Bags of money offered on various occaſions, through fear or guilt have been uniformly refuſed by the mobs.—The churches are now occupied in ſinging "De Profundis," and "Requiems for the repoſe of the ſouls of the brave "and valiant citizens who have ſealed with their blood "the liberty of the nation." M. de *Montmorin* is this day (19th) replaced in the department of Foreign Affairs, M. de St. *Prieſt* is named to the Home Department. (21ſt) M. *Neckar* had left Bruſſels for Franckfort before the Courier got there—We expect, however, to hear of him in a day or two. M. le Comte de la *Luzerne* has reſumed the department of the Marine this day.

"(23d.) The ſpirit of tumult ſeemed to have ſubſided, when yeſterday it was excited again by a particular incident: M. *Foullon*, one of the obnoxious miniſtry, who as well as his brethren had abſconded, was taken in the country, as is ſaid, by his own tenants, and brought to Paris. Great efforts were exerted by popular characters to ſave him: He was at length forced out of the hands of the garde Bourgoiſe, hung immediately, his head cut off, and his body drawn thro' the principal ſtreets of the city. The Intendant of Paris, M. de *Chauvigny*, accuſed of having entered into the deſigns of the ſame miniſtry, has been taken at Compeigne, and a body of 200 men on horſeback are gone for him.

"I juſt now learn that *Bertier de Chauvigny*, was brought to town in the night, and maſſacred immediately."

Northampton Mills.

A PERSON who underſtands the Milling Buſineſs, in all its Branches, and can be well recommended, will meet with good employ, by applying to ADAM DESHLER.

Northampton Town, Sept. 1, 1789. §

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

The higheſt Price given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Muſtard and Chocolate

MANUFACTORY,

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed*, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

Tbctf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

The ACT for regulating

The Coaſting Trade

Is this day publiſhed, and to be ſold at WILLIAM PRICHARD'S Book-ſtore, in Market-ſtreet---Price *One Shilling*.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

MONDAY, September 21, 1789.

Thoſe amendments to the judiciary bill, in which the Senate had not concurred, were taken up, and the Houſe receded from the ſame, and agreed with the Senate.

The report of the Secretary of the Treaſury was read, and referred to a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Wadſworth, Mr. Smith, (S. C.) and Mr. Smith, (M.)

The amendments of the Senate to the amendments propoſed by the Houſe to the conſtitution were again taken up---Some were agreed to, and others nonconcurred: Meſſrs. Madiſon, Sherman and Vining were appointed a committee to confer with a committee of the Senate, on thoſe amendments in which the two Houſes do not agree.

Mr. Jackſon moved that leave be given to bring in a bill to alter the time fixed for the annual meeting of Congreſs. This motion, after ſome debate, was carried, and leave given to bring in a bill.

The Houſe then proceeded in the diſcuſſion of the bill for fixing the temporary and permanent ſeat of the government.

Mr. Madiſon objected to that clauſe of the bill which provides that New-York ſhall be the temporary reſidence: He ſaid, it is contrary to the conſtitution---as it deprives the two Houſes of the power to exerciſe a right expreſly veſted in them by the Conſtitution, of adjourning without the conſent of the Supreme Executive: Should the clauſe remain, this bye-law muſt be repealed, to which the conſent of the Preſident muſt be obtained before the two Houſes could adjourn: He moved therefore that the clauſe ſhould be ſtruck out.

Mr. Lawrance and Mr. Ames replied to Mr. Madiſon: They contended that the conſent of the Preſident was neceſſary to every act of the Legiſlature---and that the objection applied with equal force againſt a permanent as againſt a temporary eſtabliſhment of the ſeat of government.

Mr. Lee and Mr. Boudinot ſupported the ſentiment of Mr. Madiſon---and Mr. Jackſon, and Mr. Smith ſpoke in oppoſition to it: The vote being taken for ſtriking out the words, it paſſed in the negative.

Mr. Madiſon then moved to ſtrike out the word "permanent," as it was not a term made uſe of in the Conſtitution.---This motion was negatived.

It was then ordered, That the bill be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing that they had concurred in the bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the Judicial department, with amendments.

The amendments were, to raiſe the ſalary of the Chief Juſtice from 3500 to 4000 dollars---the ſalaries of the Aſſociate Judges of the Supreme Court from 3000 to 3500---that of the Judge of the Diſtrict of Maine from 800 to 1000---and that of the Attorney-General from 1500 to 2000. The Houſe agreed to theſe amendments, except the laſt.

A reſolution was received from the Senate, that it be recommended to the ſeveral States to paſs laws to make it the duty of the keepers of their ſeveral gaols, to receive, and keep therein perſons committed under the authority of the United States, until they be diſcharged by due courſe of law. The United States to pay 50 cents a month for each perſon confined, and likewiſe to ſupport all perſons committed thereto for offences againſt the United States.

Mr. Wadſworth, from the committee on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, brought in a bill, by which appropriations are made for defraying the expences of the civil liſt, the department of war, for warrants iſſued by the late Superintendant of Finance, for warrants iſſued by the late Board of Treaſury, and to pay the invalid penſioners.

This bill was read a firſt and ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole, to be taken up to-morrow.

The report on the petition of the Baron de Glaubeck was agreed to, allowing him fifteen months pay as a Captain in the late Continental Army.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, that they had receded from the amendment for raiſing the ſalary of the Attorney-General, and had appointed a committee of conference on the diſagreeing votes of the Houſes on the amendments to the Conſtitution.

On motion of Mr. Vining, the report of the committee on the petition of the public creditors was taken up and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, the Houſe reſolved, that the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to apply to the Supreme Executives of the ſeveral States for the ſtate of their public debts, and the funds appropriated for the diſcharge of the principal and intereſt of the ſame; and the amount of the loan office and other ſecurities in the State Treaſuries. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, September 22, 1789.

The committee appointed to examine the enrolled bills reported, that they had examined the bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the Judges of the Fœderal Courts, and of the Attorney-General---the bill for allowing compenſations to the Preſident and Vice-Preſident, and the bill for eſtabliſhing the Judicial Courts, and found them correct. The Speaker then ſigned the ſame.

The engroſſed bill for eſtabliſhing the Seat of Government for the United States was read the third time; and on the queſtion, ſhall this bill paſs? Mr. Carroll called for the Ayes and Noes, and were, Ayes 31. Noes 17.

Mr. Goodhue introduced a reſolution, reſcinding the vote for adjourning on the 23d, and to fix the time of adjournment on the 26th inſtant. This was adopted.

The bill for altering the time of the annual meeting of Congreſs was read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole, to be taken up to-morrow.

The bill to recognize and adapt to the Conſtitution of the United States, the eſtabliſhment of the troops on the frontiers, by the ordinances of the late Congreſs, was taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Jackſon propoſed a clauſe, to empower the Preſident of the United States to eſtabliſh poſts, to raiſe troops, and call forth the militia of the States of Georgia and South-Carolina, in caſe the Creek Indians refuſe to treat with the Commiſſioners, or violate the conditions agreed to at the enſuing negociation.

This motion after a lengthy converſation was agreed to, ſo far as it reſpects calling forth the militia, or ſending part of the troops on the eſtabliſhment to that State, ſhould the Preſident think proper.

The committee having gone through the bill, and made ſeveral amendments, they roſe, and the Chairman reported them to the Houſe---The Houſe immediately took the amendments into conſideration, and agreed to the ſame. It was then ordered that the bill be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, with the act for allowing compenſations to the members of the two Houſes and their reſpective officers, which has received his approbation and ſignature.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the Houſe, that the act for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-Office was returned to the Senate, with the approbation and ſignature of the Preſident.----Alſo, that the Senate concurred in the reſolution of the Houſe to adjourn the 26th inſtant.

Mr. Bland moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill, to amend and explain a clauſe in the Coaſting Act, which was granted, and Mr. Bland, Mr. Goodhue and Mr. Benſon were appointed a committee for the purpoſe. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, September 23, 1789.

The bill to recognize and adapt to the conſtitution of the United States, the troops raiſed by reſolution of the late Congreſs, was read a third time, and paſſed the Houſe.

The bill to appropriate certain ſums of money was taken up in a committee of the whole Houſe, agreed to, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The bill to alter the time propoſed by the conſtitution for the annual meeting of Congreſs, was taken up and agreed to, when it was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

This bill propoſes that the meeting of Congreſs ſhall be on the firſt Monday in January.

The bill brought in by Mr. Bland, to explain the act for regulating the coaſting trade, ſo far as it reſpects Peterſburgh, in Virginia, was taken into conſideration, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

Some progreſs was made in the bill to regulate the proceſs in in the fœderal courts. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, September 24, 1789.

The Houſe took up the report of the committee of conference on the diſagreement of the Houſes reſpecting the bill for amending the conſtitution.

The amendment propoſed by the Senate, to which the Houſe diſagreed, was, to inſert the word "diſtrict" in the clauſe relating to the trial by jury; ſo that it would read "that offences ſhall be tried by an impartial jury of the ſtate or diſtrict where the offence ſhall be committed." The committee recommended to concur with the Senate in their amendment.

The queſtion of concurence was after conſiderable debate carried in the affirmative.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the bill to appropriate money for defraying the expences of government for the preſent year.

The committee having gone through the ſame, roſe and reported, and the bill was laid on the table.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, accompanying the bill for allowing compenſation to the Preſident and Vice-Preſident, which had received his approbation and ſignature.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, acquainting the Houſe, that the Preſident of the United States had returned to the Senate the Judiciary Bill, and the reſolution reſpecting gaols, both which had received his approbation and ſignature.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the bill to provide for the ſupport of the invalid penſioners; and having gone thro' the ſame, roſe and reported, and the bill was laid on the table.

The Houſe went into a committee on the bill ſent from the Senate, to regulate the proceſs in the courts of the United States; and having conſidered the ſame, roſe and reported amendments, which were accepted, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, September 25, 1789.

The Houſe took up the bill for making appropriations for the ſervices of the preſent year.

The amendment propoſed in committee of the whole, by ſtriking out the ſum appropriated for the diſcharge of warrants iſſued by the late Superintendant of Finance, was agreed to by the Houſe.

The next amendment propoſed, for ſtriking out the ſum appropriated for the diſcharge of warrants iſſued by the late Board of Treaſury, was diſagreed to.

The bill was then paſſed to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The engroſſed bill for making appropriations was brought in, and paſſed to be enacted.

Mr. Boudinot introduced a motion to the following purport, viz.----Reſolved, that a joint committee of both Houſes be appointed to wait on the Preſident of the United States, to requeſt he would be pleaſed to recommend a day of public thankſgiving and prayer, to be obſerved by the people of the United States, to acknowledge the favors beſtowed upon them by Almighty God, eſpecially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to eſtabliſh a form of Government calculated to promote their proſperity and happineſs. This was adopted, and a committee appointed, conſiſting of Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Silveſter.

SATURDAY, September 26, 1789.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, acquainting the Houſe that the Senate had appointed a committee of conference on the diſagreeing votes of the two Houſes on the Proceſs bill.

The Houſe appointed conferrees to meet thoſe of the Senate on that ſubject.

The Houſe alſo received from the Senate the bill for fixing the ſeat of goverement of the United States, to which the Senate had propoſed an amendment, by ſtriking out all that part reſpecting Suſquehanna, and inſerting a clauſe fixing the permanent ſeat of government at Germantown, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

A motion was then made, to poſtpone the conſideration of this amendment of the Senate till next ſeſſion. On this motion, after ſome debate, the yeas and nays were taken, and were as follow:

Noes. Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, Cadwallader, Clymer, Floyd, Foſter, Fitzſimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hartley, Heiſter, Hathorn, Livermore, Lawrance, Leonard, P. Muhlenberg, Partridge, Renſſalear, Silveſter, Sinnickſon, Scott, Sherman, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadſworth, Wynkoop. 29.

Yeas. Meſſrs. Brown, Baldwin, Bland, Burke, Contee, Coles, Carroll, Gerry, Gale, Griffin, Jackſon, Lee, Mathews, Madiſon, Moore, Page, Parker, Smith (M.) Sumpter, Seney, Smith (S.C.) Stone, Schureman, Tucker, White. 25.

Mr. Ames then moved to concur with the Senate in their amendment. Objections were made to this, and, on motion, the Houſe adjourned without coming to a deciſion.

A ROBBERY committed at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, by five armed men, on the night of the 23d inſtant, and the following articles taken, a ſilver watch with a china face, maker's name, R. Lenox, London, number 7060, about 60 pounds in money, two ſilk gowns, one red and blue mantua, the other light perſian, two ſurtout coats of an olive colour, with mohair buttons, one jean coat and veſt, two pair of Queens cord breeches, one jean ditto, one cottonade coat of a dove colour, a ſtriped Bengal veſt, three pair of light grey worſted ſtockings, 6 pair of carved ſhoe and knee-buckles, ſix ſmall ſilver tea-ſpoons, marked R. I. one double blue and white coverlid, two blankets, nine ſhirt patterns, nine yards of fulled linſey, marked R. I. in large cypher letters, three pair of mens ſhoes, two pair of boots, one large, three hats, one ſmall, bound with velvet, with a number of other articles; likewiſe a lage bay horſe, a natural trotter, with his mane hanging the near ſide, a ſtar, ſnip and one white hind foot, a new ſaddle, with a red and white ſtriped cloth, faced with red, a curb briddle. Whoever ſecures ſaid robbers, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, and the goods recovered, ſhall receive *Forty Dollars* reward, or in proportion for any part.

September 28, 1789. ‡ ROBERT IREDELL.

ON the 14th Auguſt laſt a SILVER WATCH was left with the ſubſcriber, by a perſon unknown; he has reaſon to believe that the watch has been ſtolen; it appears to have been at ſea, and from the account the fellow gave of himſelf he has been, not long ſince, at Wilmington, where it is ſuppoſed he ſtole it. Any perſon proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the White Horſe, on the Lancaſter road, 26 miles from Philadelphia. ‖ ARTHUR RICE.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[*Improved and enlarged*]

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Drugs and Medicines,

An entire new aſſortment,

Imported in the Apollo, Captain Billings, and the Pigou, Captain Sutton, from London, by

ROBERT BASS,

APOTHECARY, in Market-ſtreet; WHERE every medicinal article, neceſſary for the Phyſician, Surgeon, Apothecary and private Family, prepared, and ſold in any quantity, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

William & John Sitgreaves,

Have juſt received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, and are now ſelling at their STORE, in Front below Cheſnut-ſtreet, *A very General Aſſortment of*

WOOLENS and other GOODS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon---among which are---

BROADCLOTHS, duffills, frizes, ſtriped and roſe blankets, rugs, plains, bearſkins, fearnoughts, ſwanſkins, flannels, bays, halfthicks, Welch and Kendall cottons, coatings, linſeys, cordurets, camblets, moreens, joans, durants, calimancoes, shalloons, bird-eye, laſtings, florentines, valentias, velvets, chintzes, ſets, corduroys, royal ribs, foilanets, mohair, pluſh, printed cottons, cotton ſhawls, kentings and clear lawns, lawn and muſlin handkerchiefs, apron wide lawns, leno, long lawns, and cambricks, mens and womens gloves, black and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs, ſattins, modes, &c. &c.

Alſo a neat aſſortment of plain and faſhionable *boſiery*, cocked felt hats, pewter aſſorted, beſt *ſeine twine*, powder and ſhot, Crowley ſteel, tin plates, window glaſs, fine band wire, &c. &c. &c. 6w. Sep. 28, 1789.

An Elegant Retirement.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT delightful ſituated farm, in the Northern Liberties late the property of Doctor Thomas Bond, deceaſed, about four miles from this city, containing about 130 acres, in good order, and very good heart. On the premiſes are a ſmall but elegant ſtone houſe, a large ſtone kitchen, an ice houſe, on the beſt conſtruction, which will contain 100 tons, two arched ſtone root houſes, a ſtone ſpring houſe, ſtone ſmoke houſe, good ſtone barn, large barracks, with many other conveniencies, alſo a large quantity of choice fruit trees, of various ſorts, in high condition.

For terms of ſale, apply to ALEXANDER WILCOCKS, living in Arch-ſtreet, and Doctor THOMAS BOND, in Vine-ſtreet, who ſhew the premiſes. † 6w.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept, dated the 9th day of this inſtant, to me directed, from under the hands and ſeals of the Honourable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; L. L. D. Chief-Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and the Honourable Jacob Ruſh, Eſq; Juſtice of ſaid court---NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners and Conſtables of the county of Bucks, that a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be held at Newtown, in and for the ſaid county of Bucks, on Monday, the 19th day of October next, when and where they are required to be in their proper perſons with their rolls, records, inquiſitions and examinations, and other their remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in long in that behalf to be done; and alſo that all thoſe who will proſecute againſt the priſoners in the gaol of the ſaid county, be then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Newtown aforeſaid, the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and in the fourteenth year of American Independence.

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

To be Sold for the benefit of the Heirs.

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing upwards of 300 acres late the eſtate of Joſeph Huſband, deceaſed, ſituate in Harford county, Maryland, bounded on one ſide by a large ſtream of water called Deer-creek, whereon is a convenient ſeat for one or more merchant mills, or other water works, a dam is erected, a race nearly dug, and other preparations made towards raiſing a ſaw-mill; it is about five or ſix miles from the head of the tide on Suſquehanna. The land is good, about 170 acres cleared, the remainder well timbered. It would conveniently admit of dividing into two or more parts, there being meadow on different places and ſeveral orchards. The buildings are a ſtone houſe and kitchen, each two ſtories high, a good frame barn with ſtabling under, and other out houſes. The payments may be made eaſy. For further particulars apply to JOSHUA HUSBAND, adjoining the premiſes, or JOHN STUMP, merchant, at Stafford mills, the head of the tide aforeſaid. †

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, on the 24th inſtant, a dark brown ſtone horſe, with a black mane and tail, three white feet, bald face, one wall eye, ſomewhat galled on both ſhoulders, about 16 hands high, a natural trotter, 6 years old laſt graſs. The perſon who ſtole the above horſe, goes by the name of *Robert Gamble*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a fair complexion, rather inclined to ſandy, and ſomewhat marked with the ſmall pox. Had on and took with him, a white cloth coat, two pair of ſilk breeches, one pair of a dove colour, the other lighter, a ſilk jacket, a brown coat and jacket, a green coat, check trowſers, two pair of boots and a pair of ſilver ſpurs. He alſo took a ſaddle almoſt new, the pad faced with blue, and cloth coloured ſweat cloth, a great coat of coating, and a ſilver watch.

He alſo ſtole things belonging to a countryman of his, that were lodged at my houſe, viz. three fine ſhirts, one pair breeches, a pair of thread ſtockings, kneebuckles, a caſe of bleeding lancets, ſtock and ſtock buckle, and ſix dollars in caſh. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Four Dollars for the horſe only paid by § JOSEPH CONRADE.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 9th inſt, a ſtout well built iron gray MARE, about 15 hands high, ſuppoſed to be four or five years old laſt ſpring, has ſome ſaddle marks on her back, her hind feet white to the footlock joint, her mane and tail whitiſh, neither brand or ear mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. † JOHN GROVER.

September 24, 1789.

Best possible image.

Paris, July 30. M. Neckar arrived at Verſailles on Tueſday evening laſt, and this morning he came to the Hotel de Ville, where he was received with every mark of joy and ſatisfaction. He was eſcorted from the bridge at Save by a large party of horſe of the Paris militia, who alſo returned with him to the ſame place.

On Tueſday laſt the Marquis de la Fayette performed the ceremony of incorporating the French Guards, under the appellation of *Gardes de la Nation*, by which they are henceforward to be diſtinguiſhed.

LONDON, Auguſt 1.

Yeſterday afternoon a meſſenger arrived at the Duke of Leeds's office, with diſpatches from the Duke of Dorſet at Paris, which, among other things, contain a requiſition from his Grace to be recalled, the tumult having increaſed in that capital to ſo great a degree, ſince the laſt accounts were received by government, as to render his reſidence there unſafe.

The populace in Paris entertain a notion that the Engliſh mean to take advantage of their internal commotions, and ſend a fleet to bombard ſome of their ſea ports. In conſequence of which they have threatened deſtruction to the Duke of Dorſet, who has been obliged to circulate printed hand-bills thro' the city, to contradict this report, which has been in ſome degree attended with the wiſhed-for effect. His Grace's ſituation, however, is in the higheſt degree unpleaſant, as the militia cannot preſerve the leaſt order among the populace.

The next mails will, in all probability, bring an account of an engagement having taken place between the Swediſh and Ruſſian forces, the King of Sweden being at Likola, and the Ruſſian General at Frederickſham. The diſtance between their two ſituations is not more than eight Engliſh miles.

It is thought Parliament will be kept ſitting a ſhort time longer, on account of the affairs of France, which are expected to be noticed in the ſpeech that is to conclude the ſeſſion.

The daily conferences which the French Ambaſſador has with the Cabinet Miniſters indicate a negociation of no ſmall importance; but the particulars are kept as ſecret as poſſible.

Laſt Tueſday about two hundred noblemen and gentlemen, who had landed the preceding day from France, made their appearance on the courſe at Brigthelmſtone.

Accounts from Conſtantinople begin now to be truly intereſting---the van of the Turkiſh fleet, it is ſaid, has been defeated on the Black Sea; and ſhould the Ruſſians obtain another victory in a general action, there is nothing can prevent the bombardment of the capital of the Ottoman empire - this will be a new event in hiſtory, an accompliſhment which never could be effected in all the Cruſades which were ever made in the holy wars.

A letter from Rouen, dated July 15, ſays, here has been a ſad piece of work----About 2000 people aſſembled upon Sunday laſt, broke open every granary or ſtorehouſe where grain was to be found, and carried all off. One gentleman had three cargoes taken away from him. In the tumult 25 people were killed.---No buſineſs to be done---the gates all ſhut, and the city ſurrounded with ſoldiers---The mob went down the river, and plundered two Engliſh brigs that were coming up with grain, and ſwept all away.

Extract of a letter from Calais, July 27.

"Public travelling is no longer ſafe in this kingdom. The roads to Paris, and indeed every where elſe, are infeſted by banditti, who rob at pleaſure, without the ſmalleſt fear of puniſhment; nor is it known when the commotions will end, nor where. All the moderate and conſiderate are heartily ſorry that liberty ſhould be purchaſed at ſo dear a rate. The King remains in the capital, little better than a priſoner; the Queen and Dauphin ſtill at Verſailles.

MINUTES of the *National Aſſembly* of FRANCE.

Mr. Punelle, one of the Deputies of Franche Compte, deſired the attention of the Members, whilſt he recited to them a frightful event which had happened at the Chateau de Quinſay, near Vezoul, in the night of the 19th and 20th inſtant.

"Mr. PRESIDENT,

"I could wiſh to conceal from the knowledge of the Repreſentatives of the nation, from Frenchmen, from the world, the dreadful portrait of the bloody cataſtrophe that has taken place at the Caſtle of Quinſay; I loſe myſelf! I ſhudder with horror. I have to relate to you a crime engendered in blackneſs itſelf, in the breaſt of a dæmon; but to inform you of the particulars, it will be proper to read to you the information taken by the Marechauſſee on the ſpot.

"We, &c. Brigadier of the Marechauſſee, &c. certify and ſwear, that we repaired to Quinſay, near Vezoul, where we found a dying man, attended by the Curate of the pariſh, who informed us, that Monſieur de Memmay, the Lord of Quinſay, had announced to the inhabitants and troops in garriſon, at Vezoul, that, on account of the happy event (the Revolution at Paris) in which all the nation took a part, he (the monſter!) intended giving an entertainment to all thoſe who choſe to repair to his country ſeat, which was eagerly accepted; but that M. de Memmay withdrew from the entertainment, alledging, that his preſence might check the gaiety of the gueſts; beſides, that he could not decently appear himſelf, as he had hitherto been one of the proteſting Nobles, and a parliamentary Partizan againſt the popular cauſe.

"That an immenſe crowd of citizens and ſoldiers aſſembled, they were deſired to adjourn to a ſpot at ſome diſtance from the houſe, where they amuſed themſelves with feſtivity and dancing; but that on a ſudden, fire being ſet to the match, which communicated with a powder mine, formed under the ſpot where the people were taken up with feſtivity, THE WHOLE WERE BLOWN UP!!! That on the noiſe of the exploſion, the Curate, with others, repaired to the Chateau, where we likewiſe went, and found numbers floating in their blood, ſcattered corpſes, and diſſevered members ſtill palpitating with life, &c. &c.

"This information is ſigned by the Brigadier, and authenticated by the Lieutenent General.

"This barbarity, Sir, exerciſed againſt every right and law both human and divine, the cold, cruel and deteſtable act of barbarity, conceived by hypocriſy, and perpetrated with diabolical vengeance, has thrown the whole country into combuſtion. Every man flew to arms, the Caſtle is razed to the ground, all the neighbouring caſtles are deſtroyed: the people, who know no reſtraint when they think men have merited their fury, had recourſe to, and ſtill continue moſt violent exceſſes. They have burnt and ſacked the Record Offices of the Nobles, have compelled them to renounce all their privileges, have deſtroyed and demoliſhed many caſtles, burnt a rich Abbey of the Order of Citteau, (the famous rich Abbey ſo often the object of Voltaire's animadverſions.) The young Princeſs de Beaufcemont and the Baroneſs d'Andelon owed their eſcape only to a ſort of miracle.

"The Municipal body of Vezoul, preceded by the Marquis de Jombert, have taken every ſtep in their power to ſtay the fatal effects of ſuch a fermentation; but the means are inſufficient in a province like ours, where each little village can furniſh at leaſt eight or ten men who have ſerved in the army, and conſequently know the uſe of arms. I entreat the Aſſembly therefore, to take into conſideration the melancholy ſituation of the diſtracted country I have the honor to repreſent, and to conſult on the ſpeedieſt and moſt efficacious means of remedying this dreadful evil."

The National Aſſembly inſtantly, on the motion of the Count de Seraur, directed the Preſident to wait on the King, and ſupplicate him to give immediate orders to have this horrid tranſaction examined into by the tribunal the neareſt to the place where it happened, in ſpite of any oppoſition on the part of the Parliament of Beſancon, or of any other Parliament or body of men whatever: And further reſolved, That his Majeſty be deſired to give orders to the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs to claim, by his Ambaſſadors at every Court, ſuch perſons (for ſeveral are ſuſpected) as, being guilty of ſo atrocious a crime, ſhall have withdrawn, or may withdraw into foreign countries, that they may be ſent to France, delivered into the hands of juſtice, and puniſhed according to the rigor of the laws.

His Majeſty's feelings and expreſſions are not to be deſcribed on the occaſion. The Nobility are working their own ruin; the people were not diſpoſed to violence, but they have been goading them by ſtudied menaces and inſults ever ſince the meeting of the States General; and above all, the language of their women is not to be borne; their converſations degenerate into ferocity and cruelty. This is reported abroad by their ſervants, whom they have the folly to ſuppoſe chained to their footſtools, and forget that they are *not noble*. This virulent language is reported to the people, and has done more miſchief than even the haughty conduct and reſolutions of their huſbands and relations.

Every perſon of humanity muſt pity the rancour with which the great ſtruggle for liberty is now carried on among the French; but though affairs may at preſent be ſaid to be in a ſtate deſcribed by Milton, of "confuſion worſe confounded," yet if the efforts of the National Aſſembly can prevail, out of this confuſion order muſt ſoon ariſe, and France at laſt be crowned with that freedom, which the noble exertions of her ſons in ſo glorious a cauſe, moſt richly deſerves.

In this view the Aſſembly, aided by the Marquis de la Fayette, at the head of the armed citizens, are endeavourng to prevent the further effuſion of blood, and for that purpoſe have iſſued an order that no perſon ſhall hereafter be put to death without trial; but that all againſt whom there is any charge ſhall be delivered up to the arm of juſtice, in order to be heard in their own defence.

The conduct of the Duke d'Orleans has been marked by much prudence; but he is no longer ſafe at Paris; where his illuſtrious blood and deſcent can no more inſure his ſafety. Accordingly a meſſenger arrived from Portſmouth on Thurſday afternoon at Brighton, with orders to engage apartments there for his Royal Highneſs, who was expected laſt night.

A report prevails of a conſpiracy having been diſcovered againſt the life of the Duke of Orleans, in which his Serene Highneſs's domeſtics were engaged; but the principals are ſuppoſed to fill a much more elevated ſituation.

Monſ. de Memmay, Lord of Quinſay, who committed the horrid maſſacre at Beſancon, is ſuppoſed to have been a day or two ago in London, at Oſborne's Hotel. It is certain that a foreigner arrived there, about that time, in the greateſt agitation, and on the arrival of a packet from France ſet off again precipitately.

All the principal towns in France are incorporating a militia of their own citizens, inſtead of the military who uſed to protect them.

Seven peers of the blood-royal of France, with the other principal nobility, are ſtill at Bruſſels.

Monſieur de Luzerne is *one* amongſt the *many* that have been taken off.---Without *name*---the aſſaſſinations are beyond reckoning.

The fooliſh rumour of the royal ſtandard of France being erected at Bruſſels under the head of the Marſhal de Broglio, the Count d'Artois, &c. is too abſurd to impoſe on any well-informed perſon. It is utterly falſe. Some of the prints have even ſent M. de Calonne there, as Comptroller-General to this new government.

We have authority to ſay, that the Court of Spain has made no kind of proteſt or application, relative to a ſuppoſed right of ſucceſſion to the crown of France. That claim was formerly abandoned by the grand-father of the preſent King.

The number of reports from France in daily circulation are extremely doubtful. Among others, one was whiſpered yeſterday, as coming directly from Paris, that the Queen had left Verſailles, and gone to one of the royal reſidences further diſtant from the metropolis.

DUBLIN, Auguſt 6.

Advices fram Nantz, received yeſterday by ſome of our merchants, of ſo recent a date as the 27th of laſt month, mention, that in conſequence of two veſſels from Maryland, and the quantity of their own new corn daily coming into market, the price of wheat and flour had already undergone a reduction of 30 *per cent.* They add, that the corn harveſt, though tolerably abundant in the ſurrounding diſtricts, yet, that the general quality of the grain was much inferior to that of laſt year, it being in ſome meaſure damaged by a kind of ſmut or mildew, ſaid to be the effect of the heavy rains the corn ſuſtained during its growth in June laſt, when the ears were forming. If this complaint extends along the other diſtricts or the weſtern coaſts of France, there will a ſmart demand be reſumed for foreign wheat next ſpring, in thoſe parts.

BOSTON, September 15.

A Providence paper of the 10th inſt. contains "*Know ye*" advertiſements of the depoſit of *fourteen hundred and twenty-nine pounds, nineteen ſhillings and four pence one farthing*, of the paper currency of Rhode-Iſland, for the payment of ſpecie bona fide debts. In one paper we have thus advertiſed the ruin, perhaps, of a dozen helpleſs orphans, and the moſt flagrant injuſtice ſanctioned by laws. Whilſt the poor, helpleſs, ignorant ſtranger is condemned to death for extorting from the traveller a few pence, more finiſhed villainy, under protection of iniquitous laws, erects her infernal plume, and ſmiles at the miſchief which ſhe has created. To the legiſlature of Rhode-Iſland we would ſay, "Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees, to turn aſide the needy from judgment, and to take away the right from the poor of my people, that widows may be their prey, and that they may rob the fatherleſs."

Our worthy chief magiſtrate, on Friday laſt, with his uſual politeneſs, gave an elegant entertainment to the Vicomte de Ponteves, and the officers of the ſquadron under his command, together with the members of Council, and other reſpectable characters. Our informant adds, it is a pleaſing circumſtance to every citizen, and reflects luſtre on our government, that his Excellency poſſeſſes a diſpoſition to treat ſtrangers of diſtinction, particularly our illuſtrious allies, with urbanity and attention---that he not only poſſeſſes this diſpoſition, but the happy talents of eaſe and elegance of manners, to render himſelf peculiarly agreeable.

PROGRESS of MANUFACTURES.

In noticing the progreſs of manufactures in the United States, it ought not to be omitted, that Mr. Wetherle, of this town, has lately erected at Dedham, works for the manufacture of wire, &c. which promiſe to be advantageous. We alſo mention, that from native ore, which Mr. Robert Pope, of this town, manufactured into wire, that ingenious artiſt has made a number of the true kerby Cod-hooks, which have been pronounced by gentlemen of Marblehead and Cape Ann to be greatly ſuperior to any imported: Numbers of them were uſed the late ſeaſon, and Mr. Pope has orders to manufacture a quantity ſufficient for the next.

A few years ſince there was not a paper mill in Connecticut, now there is annually manufactured there above 5000 reams, beſides paſteboard, &c. In this ſtate mills are continually erecting.

Five thouſand yards of cloth have been manufactured in Hartford manufactory, from September 1, 1788, to September 1, 1789.---ſome of which have ſold for five dollars per yard.

Very fine waiſtcoat patterns, of fine leather, have lately been manufactured here, and promiſe, from their neatneſs, ſtrength, and the durability of the colours, to be much worn.

NEW-YORK, September 26.

What a train of pleaſing ideas ruſhes upon the mind of every American, in contemplating the effects of the late glorious revolution. With reſpect to our own countrymen, there is no doubt that a conſcious dignity pervades the boſom of every freeman, to which in our dependent ſtate they were ſtrangers: When we caſt our eyes Weſtward, Northward, and Southward, we behold a boundleſs theatre, on which a numerous race of happy and enlightened citizens are to exult in all the bleſſings of liberty and good government---Virtue, ſcience and peace unite their beneficent influences to render the preſent and future condition of human nature more eligible than it has ever been in any former period:--Europe from America has caught the ſacred flame of freedom: It has kindled into a blaze---it has illuminated their darkneſs, and where tyranny erected her throne, and bigotry, ignorance and ſuperſtition ſupported her infernal reign, the ſun of a glorious day has ariſen---and liberty rejoices in the divine light and reſplendent beams.

The foundations of tyranny are laid in ignorance, and the ſuperſtructure is ſupported by the ſame means-----knowledge and freedom go hand in hand. The ſtate of darkneſs, in which the eaſtern world has long been plunged, has prevented many of thoſe kingdoms from ſucceeding in their efforts to obtain the juſt rights of human nature. In modern times, if the reſiſtance of the people to the tyrants who oppreſs them ſhould prove unſucceſsful, it will generally be found owing to traitors among themſelves; and the danger from this quarter ariſes from the too general want of all principle. and the predominant love of money among all ranks of people.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 30.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated September 28, 1789, *three o'clock, P. M.*

"The Houſe have this moment determined on the Reſidence Bill, as amended by the Senate,—31 for—24 againſt.

"The amendment of the Senate was, to ſtrike out "*Suſquehanna*," and in lieu thereof to inſert "*Germantown*."

Extract of a letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, July 22.

"Laſt week were landed on our coaſt 102 men and 10 or 12 women, convicts; they were ſhipped at Dublin for Botany Bay, and ordered to join the convoy at Plymouth. Such miſerable ill-looking wretches you never beheld; ſome Highwaymen, ſome Murderers, &c. They are going to be ſecured till our Governor arrives, who is expected daily; it is ſuppoſed they have run away with the veſſel, or that the Captain landed them, to get rid of ſuch rubbiſh, and is gone off."

Extract of a letter from London, Auguſt 8.

"The weather has lately, and continues to bear a more favourable aſpect than it did when we wrote to you laſt, which has cauſed our market to lower from two ſhillings to three ſhillings per quarter for wheat----- indeed the preſent proſpect of our approaching harveſt promiſes plenty."

Extract of another letter from the ſame houſe, Auguſt 10.

"The weather ſtill continues very fair and promiſing for our harveſt, in conſequence of which the market has fallen again today, three ſhillings on an average per quarter, and much unſold."

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Eſquire, is appointed Poſt-Maſter-General of the United States.

Captain Skinner, of the Snow Polly and Nancy, arrived at New-York, ſpoke the Dublin Packet of Philadelphia, from St. Andero, for Dublin, Old Head of Kinſale N. E. 12 leagues.

Extract from Lindſay's Norfolk Hotel Diary, September 12.

Lately arrived in this port, the ſloop Friendſhip, of Bermuda, Daniel Morgan, maſter, 14 days from Turks Iſland.----On the 19th Auguſt, in lat. 33, 20, long. 37, at 11 A. M. met with a very ſevere guſt, at which time ſaid ſloop was very ſeverely ſtruck with lightning, by which the topmaſt and lower maſt was very much ſhattered, as alſo the ſails and rigging, one pump was ſplit, and three men ſtruck down, but after ſome time recovered.

*** The members of the ſociety for the relief of poor diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend a quarterly meeting, on Monday, October 5, 1789, at the uſual place in Lodge-Alley, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

†*† The FREEHOLDERS and other Electors for the county of Philadelphia, are requeſted to meet at the WIDOW LESHER's Tavern, in Germantown, on *Friday*, the ninth of October next, in order to nominate five ſuitable perſons for members of *Aſſembly*; likewiſe five ſuitable perſons for members of *Convention*, for ſaid county; as alſo one *Commiſſioner*. It is hoped the freemen will generally turn out, as the nomination propoſed to take place on that day may, from all appearances, be the moſt intereſting ſubject of any that ever came before a free people, particularly your members of Convention. It would be well coolly to weigh and conſider the ſubject, and point out from amongſt you the moſt worthy and enlightened characters to perform this duty, it being one of the firſt ever committed to the charge of men. Sept. 23, 1789.

† The Electors of *Cheſter* county are requeſted to meet on FRIDAY, the 9th of October, at Weſt-Cheſter, in order to for a ticket form the enſuing election.
September 25, 1789.

Juſt printed and to be Sold, by
ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun.
In Fourth-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet,
POULSON's
Town and Country ALMANAC,
For the year of our Lord, 1790.
[*Contents in our next.*]

THE annual Election of *Truſtees* and *Treaſurer* of the *Mutual Aſſurance Company*, for inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire, will be held at the City Court-Houſe, on MONDAY, the 5th day of October next, at three o'clock in the afternoon; where the members of ſaid Company are requeſted to attend. *By Order of the Truſtees,*
Sep. 24, 1789. JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of MARY WAY, (widow of James Way) late of Weſt Caln townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate to bring them in for ſettlement, to
§ JOSHUA WAY,) Executors.
Sept. 30, 1789. EDWARD VERNON,)

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Eldad Roberts, late of Montgomery townſhip and county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are hereby deſired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, in order for ſettlement with the ſubſcriber, at the Spring-houſe. ‡ JOHN ROBERTS, Executor.
September 30, 1789.

Kingſeſſing townſhip, Seventh month 7, 1789.

BROKE into the encloſure of the ſubſcriber, a black Mare, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, has ſome ſaddle marks, her near hind foot white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
† JOHN TEAS.

N. B. She was advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Mercury ſome time ago.

Public Sale of Real Eſtate.

At the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 23d day of September inſt. at ſeven o'clock in the evening, will be S O L D, the following property, viz.

Late belonging to Alexander Tod, Eſquire.

A TWO ſtory Frame Houſe, Work Shops and Lot of Ground, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Delaware Second-ſtreet, continued and enlarged, containing in breadth on ſaid Second-ſtreet 44 feet, and in length or depth on the north ſide, bounding on Phillips's Rope-walk, 239 feet, or thereabouts, to a 30 feet alley, and in length on the ſouth ſide, bounding on ground of William Brown's, 233 feet, or thereabouts, to the ſaid 30 feet alley, and in breadth on the ſaid alley 32 feet and 3 inches inches (be the ſame in length or breadth more or leſs) now in the tenure of Martin Wall.

Late belonging to Clement Biddle, Eſquire.

A Tract of Patented Land, in late Weſtmoreland, now Allegany county, ſituate on Big Sewickley creek, about five miles diſtant from the river Ohio, containing 321½ acres and 23 perches, with allowance, on which there is an excellent mill-ſeat.

A Tract of Patented ditto, in the ſame county, containing 200 acres and allowance, being Lot No. 1553, in the 8th diſtrict of the Donation Lands.

Any further information can be had by applying to the ſubſcriber, who will attend at the place of ſale.

ROBERT RALSTON, Aſſignee, &c.

September 7, 1789.

Salem county, New-Jerſey, September 14, 1789.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Elſenborough, in the county of Salem, an apprentice lad, named DAVID HAMMER, between 19 and 20 years of age, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlender made, has a remarkable way, if taken notice of, of opening his eyes larger than common, and giving them a caſt on one ſide and then ſhutting them for a ſmall time, his hair is very black and buſhy and has a down look, had on, when he went away, a fuſtian ſhort coat and black corded round jacket, tow trowſers, tow and linen ſhirt and an old hat, he formerly lived nigh Jacob's-town, with one John Platt, in Burlington county. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid, by ¶ JOHN JAMES.

September 4, 1789.

BY virtue of precept of ſale, under the hand of David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of the late province (now ſtate) of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 8th day of October next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate on a branch of Bandywine creek, in Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, beginning at a cheſnut tree on the ſouth ſide of the ſaid branch, thence along a line of marked trees eaſt by ſouth 84 perches, to another cheſnut tree; thence north by eaſt, croſſing ſaid branch, 14 perches to a white-oak, thence eaſt by ſouth 106 perches to a hickory; thence ſouth-eaſt by eaſt 104 perches to a poſt; thence ſouth ſouth-weſt 100 perches, to a poſt; thence ſouth 14 perches, to a poſt; thence weſt 160 perches, to a poſt; thence north north-weſt 202 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 210 acres and allowance. Taken in execution as the property of Evan Griffiths, and to be ſold by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

To be Sold at public Auction,

At the New Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 6th day of October next, at 5 o'clock in the evening, the following Tracts of Land in the State of New-Jerſey.

A TRACT containing 7239 acres, in the townſhip of Alexandria, in the county of Hunterdon, commonly called Sir Robert Barker's great Tract, lying in an angle formed by the junction of the river Muſconetconk with the Delaware. This tract is ſituated in the heart of a fine wheat country, and improved by thirty farms, many of which on the two rivers are equal in quality to any in the neighbourhood, thoſe on the Delaware have every advantage of the ſhad fiſhery, and other fiſh in their ſeaſons, and the road to Durham in Pennſylvania running through the tract makes a profitable ferry, at the croſſing of the Delaware, at one of them. There is now a ſaw and griſt mill on this tract the ſeat for the latter being about two miles from the Delaware, is capable of great improvement, and the wheat produced in the neighbourhood, with what may be purchaſed of the great quantities brought down that river, will afford it conſtant employment; it is likewiſe a fine ſituation for a country ſtore, the road to Durham, and the river road to Eaſton, croſſing each other at the mill. The farms on this tract are now under leaſe for a year, from the 25th of March laſt, at the annual rent of £ 529.

A tract in the townſhip of Greenwich, in the county of Suſſex, likewiſe called Sir Robert Barker's tract, containing 860 acres, divided into ſix farms, to which will be added a tract of 250 acres, at about three miles diſtance, laid off to accommodate them with timber, and about 760 acres, which are a part of the original ſurvey, but are now poſſeſſed by perſons claimimg under a ſurvey younger than that under which Sir Robert claims, to which they muſt eventually give place. This tract of land is ſituated about three miles above the laſt mentioned tract, about four miles diſtant from Delaware at Eaſton, and lays on the public road from New-York to that place, and the public houſe called the Stone-Tavern, now kept by Jacob Shipman, is on part of the premiſes. No lands in New-Jerſey are better for producing wheat than the lands in Greenwich, and theſe farms are inferior to none in the townſhip, they abound in limeſtone, and are capable of high improvements. In their preſent ſtate they rent at £ 210 per annum, and are under leaſes for one year from 25th of March laſt.

The ſituation of this eſtate, ſo commodious to the river Delaware, renders the tranſportation of all its produce to Philadelphia eaſy, and being only 45 miles from New-Brunſwick, and about the ſame diſtance from Trenton, the two moſt conſiderable market towns in New-Jerſey, and in the neighbourhood of a number of iron works and merchant mills, all which afford a ready market for every kind of produce, renders the purchaſe of it an object worthy the attention of the monied man, as the improvements it is capable of, under leaſes for the uſual term of years, would greatly advance the rents---it is equally calculated for a ſpeculator, as it ſeems at preſent moſt ſuitable to have it ſold in ſuch lots, as may afford him the real advantage of retailing it out by farms. And the proſpect, not very diſtant, of a fœderal city being built within about 40 miles diſtance from it by water, is no ſmall addition to its value.

John Sinclear, who lives on the tract in Alexandria, and Edward Bird, who lives on the tract at Greenwich, will ſhew the lands to thoſe who want to view them; and maps of the whole, and a ſtate of the title are lodged with Clement Biddle, Eſquire, Notary Public, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, John Parker, Attorney-at-law, at New-Brunſwick, and James Parker, at Perth-Amboy, who will be ready to pay every attention to the inquiries of thoſe who incline to purchaſe.

JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

By ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton,

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD *and* NEW TESTAMENTS;
With the APOCRYPHA *and* MARGINAL NOTES.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted, page for page, with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An Index will be added; and alſo the ſcripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spaniſh Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

Trenton, 11th Sept. 1788. *WIL. LIVINGSTON.*

Extract from the minutes of the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church in the United States of America, Philad. May 25, 1789.

"The General Aſſembly, conſidering the importance of preſerving faithful and correct impreſſions of the Holy Scriptures; and as Mr. Collins, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey, propoſes to make an impreſſion of the Old and New Teſtaments, and wiſhes the countenance and ſupport of all denominations of chriſtians---

"On motion, Reſolved, That the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church, in the United States of America, in order to give effectual encouragement to this undertaking, do hereby appoint the Rev. Mr. Joſhua Hart, Mr. Judd, Dr. Alexander M'Whorter, Mr. James F. Armſtrong, Dr. George Duffield, Mr. Thomas Ried, Dr. Matthew Wilſon, Dr. Patrick Alliſon, Mr. Robert Cooper, Mr. James Finley, Mr. Moſes Hoge, Mr. John Blair Smith, Mr. James M'Kee, Mr. Hezekiah Balch, Mr. Thomas H. M'Caulle and Mr. David Rice, to lay Mr. Collins's propoſals before their reſpective Preſbyteries; and to recommend to them, by order of the General Aſſembly, that a perſon or perſons be appointed in every congregation, vacant or ſupplied, to procure ſubſcriptions; and that the Preſbyteries tranſmit by their Commiſſioners to the next General Aſſembly the number of ſubſcribers.

"The General Aſſembly alſo confirm the appointment made by the Synod of New-York and New-Jerſey, that Dr. John Witherſpoon, Dr. Samuel S. Smith and Mr. James F. Armſtrong, be a committee to confer with any ſuch committee as may be appointed, whether from any other Denomination, or from any other Synod of our Denomination, to reviſe and correct the proof-ſheets, and, if neceſſary, to fix upon the moſt correct edition of the Scriptures to be recommended to the printer from which to make his impreſſion; and that the ſaid committee be ordered to agree with the printer, that Oſtervald's notes, if not inconſiſtent with the views of other Denominations of chriſtians engaged in this uudertaking, be printed with it in ſuch a manner as may beſt promote the publication.

"The General Aſſembly, deſirous to ſpread the knowledge of eternal life contained in the Holy Scriptures, earneſtly recommend to all the congregations under their care to encourage this undertaking.

JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Extract from the Journal of the Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, held in Philadelphia, Auguſt 8th, 1789.

"Propoſals for an edition of the Holy Bible, by Mr. Iſaac Collins, of Trenton, were laid before this Convention, and ſatisfactory information was given them as to the propoſer's abilities for the execution of the work: Whereupon

"Reſolved, on motion of Mr. Jones, *That the members of this Convention will aſſiſt Mr. Collins in the procuring of ſubſcriptions.*"

September 5, 1789.

AGREEABLY to the laſt will and teſtament of Benjamin Taylor, late of Pennſbury, in Cheſter county, deceaſed, will, on the 30th day of September inſt. be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, containing 100 acres, whereon is plenty of timbered land, and a ſufficiency of good watered meadowing, and on the aforeſaid premiſes is erected a good brick dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with plenty of out-houſes. Alſo a good merchant-mill in tolerable repair; and the remainder of a ſaw-mill, and two frame barns, &c. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, on the premiſes, at which time and place attendance will be given, by § ISAAC TAYLOR, Executor.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming-pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, ſirſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

Mr. *M'Dougall*

PRESENTS his compliments to his former employers and the public, informs them, that his School is now opened at his ſchool-room in *Carter's-Alley*, for the reception of pupils, to learn the polite and neceſſary accompliſhment of DANCING.

Thoſe who may pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children may depend on his utmoſt endeavours to promote their expectations, in cultivating a polite addreſs and eaſy carriage, as well as teaching dancing, in the moſt elegant and approved method.

His employers may depend, that the regularity and decorum, which have always been obſerved in his School, ſhall be ſtill attended to.

Note. A number of new dances, both French and Engliſh, will be taught during the ſeaſon.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

HAVING been favored with your ſuffrages at the laſt general election, by voting me to the office of Sheriff, which I have endeavoured to execute to the beſt of my abilities, a continuance of your intereſt at the next election will confer a further obligation on, Your much obliged friend

And humble ſervant,

Philad. Auguſt 4, 1789. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THE favor you have done me at the laſt general election, in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff, by a reſpectable number of votes, emboldens me to ſolicit the continuance of your votes and intereſts at the enſuing election, which favor will be held in grateful remembrance, by

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obliged humble ſervant,

WILLAM WILL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1789.

To the ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a great number of my fellow-citizens, I am induced to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, at the expiration of the preſent officer's time.---Therefore, your placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff at the next election, will be gratefully acknowledged

By your friend and humble ſervant,

JONATHAN PENROSE.

Southwark, Auguſt 6, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a reſpectable number of my friends, I take this opportunity to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE when the preſent officer's time ſhall expire; relying on my paſt conduct and my long reſidence among you to recommend me to your free ſuffrages, I therefore earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt to place me on the return next October, which favor, as likewiſe the continuance of your favors will with gratitude be remembered by

Your friend and humble ſervant,

‡ WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Diſtrict of Southwark, and County of Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING repeatedly experienced your friendſhip, I flatter myſelf my paſt conduct has merited your approbation, I therefore requeſt the favor of a continuance of your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election for the Coroner's Office, which (as heretofore) ſhall be held in grateful remembrance by,

Gentlemen, your obliged friend and humble ſervant,

Sept. 7, 1789. † JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends and fellow-citizens, I am emboldend to ſolicit your votes and intereſts at the enſuing election for the office of *Coroner*; if I ſhould be ſo fortunate as to meet with your ſuffrages, it will be held in grateful remembrance, by Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

JAMES PICKERING.

Philad. Auguſt 18, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AT the laſt general election I was ſolicited by my friends and fellow-citizens to offer myſelf a candidate for the *Coroner's Office*, and the encouragement I then had from the public emboldens me to requeſt your votes and intereſt at the next. Should I be ſo happy as to meet with your ſuffrages, it will be ever acknowledged as a favor by the publics friend,

§ 1w PETER JODON.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS in and for the county of Cheſter.

THE encouragement I have received from many of the reſpectable freeholders and others electors of this county, induces me to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the enſuing election, earneſtly deſiring your votes and intereſt for the ſame, which favor, if granted, will be acknowledged and gratefully remembered, by *Your aſſured Friend,*

Eighth Month 11th, 1789. JESSE MARIS.

This Day is Publiſhed, Sold by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the STONE-HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets——*(Price 1/6)*

AN ORATION,

Delivered July 4th, 1789, at the Preſbyterian Church, in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

By the Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, A. M.

Profeſſor of Engliſh and Oratory, in the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

To which is added, a PRAYER, delivered on the ſame occaſion.

By the Rev. ASHBEL GREEN, A. M.

Junior Paſtor of the Second Preſbyterian Church.

Publiſhed at the requeſt of the Pennſylvania Society of the Cincinnati.

Ground-Rents,

WELL ſecured within the limits of the city, to amount of *Thirty Pounds per annum*, are wanted for the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, apply to

SAMUEL CLARK,
ELLISTON PEROT,
JOSEPH PASCHAL,
SAMUEL COATS.

Ninth month 8th, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation containing about 90 acres of land, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, on ſaid plantation is erected a ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, a barn, ſpring-houſe and other out buildings; about 7 acres of extraordinary watered meadow, and more may be made, a good orchard, there is about 20 acres of woodland, the plowland is good and in tolerable repair; for further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the plantation. † JOHN WOOD.

September 5, 1789.

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